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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE WAR.

THE retreat of the Russians from the Danubian provinces is confirmed. Not only Wallachia, but Moldavia is evacuated. The Czar has been compelled to disgorge his plunder. His "material guarantee" has been wrested from his grasp. Overawed by England and France, menaced by Austria, condemned by all Europe, and beaten by the Turks, he has relaxed his hold of the territory he desired to despoil and to appropriate, has fled in precipitate retreat, and left behind him large districts strewn with the wounded, the dying, and the dead, and the *débris* of mighty armies and munitions of war. Nor is his physical less complete than his moral discomfiture. His reputation is destroyed. The good name of his country is tarnished. Russia, that so long affrighted the world, and projected its dark shadow upon the fairest regions and most civilised populations of the globe, is exhibited at last, by the mad acts of its sovereign, as a weak bully, an empty blusterer, powerless to confront the most despised of its enemies—a thing that derived its *prestige*, not from any inherent strength of its own, but from the terror and weakness of those who knew it to be big, but were not aware that it was rotten.

The first chapter in the history of the War may be said to have ended with the retreat of the Russians. The second—and let us hope more active and brilliant chapter—will commence with the attack of the British and French forces upon the Crimea. To-

wards that point the Czar is directing all his remaining energies. He cannot afford to make the suicidal confession that he has been actually beaten and driven out of Wallachia and Moldavia. Unless he have made up his mind to retire from the conflict which he has so wickedly provoked, he must defend himself at Sebastopol and Cronstadt. There are no signs of any return to reason on his part. The only reason that avails with him, and such as he, is the sword. He has not yet felt its weight sufficiently to be convinced. The duty of the Allies is therefore clear before them. They must make him feel it to the very core of his empire, if they desire to restrain that "ambitious and aggressive spirit" which the Queen of Great Britain condemned so emphatically and with so much calm dignity in her Speech at the close of the Session. If they desire at the same time to secure the future tranquillity of Europe, they must follow up the advantages which they have secured, and bind him and his successors to keep the peace for the next half a century—not by paper treaties, which he may trample upon; or by appeals to his honour, which he may despise—but by the destruction of his naval power both in the Baltic and in the Euxine.

Can Great Britain and France effect this great object, either with or without the concurrence of Austria, or in spite of the wish of the King of Prussia—and perhaps of some other Potentates—to protect Russia from well-merited punishment and degradation? We take it for granted that the Maritime Allies cannot stop short of such a result; and many reasons might be urged why they ought not, and probably will not, be contented with so little. Here-

after, they may have to insist that Finland shall be restored to Sweden—not so much for the sake of Sweden as of Europe; and that the Crimea, on the same large grounds of general policy, shall be restored to Turkey, or erected into a semi-independent State under the joint protection of the Maritime Powers, and, perhaps, of Austria and Turkey. But, leaving these matters as not yet sufficiently mature for profitable consideration, the immediate question which the people and Governments of Great Britain and France are asking is, in what position they stand towards Europe, towards Turkey, and towards Russia, by the partial defeat which Turkish valour and the policy of the Allies have inflicted upon the foe? In a better position in every way. Towards Europe they stand as the successful defenders of its civilisation. Towards Turkey they stand as firm friends, who have achieved a certain object, and are pledged to achieve a larger one. Towards Russia they stand as invincible foes, emboldened by success, justly aggrieved by all the expense and trouble to which they have been unrighteously put by a selfish aggressor, fully enlightened as to the real intentions of their opponent, aware of their own strength, and bound by every consideration of justice, honour, and humanity, and wise policy, not only to strike hard while fortune is upon their side, but to prevent the recurrence of calamities which imperil Civilisation. Austria shares to a large extent the interest, as well as the danger, of other States; and whatever may be the personal feelings of her Sovereign towards the Emperor Nicholas, and however much he may be disposed to treat him with lenity in the day of his



SELIM PASHA MUSCHIR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF BATOUM. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

adversity, the duty and policy of Great Britain and France remain as closely and rigidly prescribed for them as if Austria were not in existence to proffer aid, to suggest mercy, or to embarrass the question in any shape or degree. Austria may, if she pleases, be counsel for the prisoners; but the Judge is the Public Opinion of all the civilised States of Europe, which will compel Great Britain and France to act as the officers of justice, and to coerce and restrain, as well as punish, the flagrant evil-doer, who has already caused more mischief than the efforts of a quarter of a century will be able to repair. No half-measures will suffice. Any mercy to Russia would be barbarous cruelty to all Europe. The Czar must not only be humbled, but he must be effectually deprived of the power of aggression. It is no longer a question between him and Turkey, or between him and Austria, or any Power or Powers in Europe. It is not even a question between him and the two Maritime Allies. It is a question of the honour and safety of England. If the Czar be not absolutely beaten at every point, England will no longer be in her old position. She will have fallen from her high place. She will not be the first, or even the second power in the Christian commonwealth. She will have found her match in the Czar, and will have lost much of that moral greatness, which everywhere encircles her name, because she has hitherto proved herself invincible.

It is no doubt quite right and proper that Sir Charles Napier should take Bomarsund; but England expects that he will take Cronstadt, and will not be contented with less. It is agreeable to know that the Russians have been driven beyond the Danube and the Pruth; but the people expect that the forces of the Allies will take Sebastopol and the Russian fleet, and will not be contented with any achievements less splendid and conclusive. There is a certain class of lazy critics who represent both of the Russian strongholds to be impregnable; but the naval and military commanders, who are charged with the expeditions against those places, do not share the opinion. We may be quite certain that they will not act upon any such supposition. No doubt the conquest of either will cost us a few ships and the lives of many brave men; but it will cost us far more in ships, in lives, in honour, and in security, if they be not taken, or if by some other means, equally potent, Russia be not reduced to her proper position. That one or both will be taken during the present campaign, we will not suffer ourselves to doubt.

SELIM PACHA.

(From a Correspondent at the Black Sea.)

SELIM PACHA MUSCHIR, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army at Batoum, in Asia Minor, is an officer of much distinction in the Turkish service; he is a hale old gentleman of perhaps sixty-three or four. He began life as a simple soldier, was a lieutenant at the period of the murder of the Janissaries, since which period he has been constantly employed against a foreign enemy, such as the Russians, in 1828 and 1829; the Egyptians, and against internal rebels. In 1840 he served with great distinction at Acre and on the Lebanon, and has gained all his successive steps by actual service. In November or December, at the head of 3000 men, he captured Chefkettil (near Nikolai), and has since bravely beaten off the Russian attacks (three of these attacks were by sea, and on one occasion he says that he sunk a steamer and a frigate. Though, on his recent retreat to Choorooksoo, he lost eleven guns, he seems to have handled the Russians and Mingrelians very roughly—their loss was immense. At the late battle the Muschir fought like a lion. At his request I made the accompanying sketch (engraved upon the preceding page), for he had heard of the fame of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Pacha, who had taken a short cruise in the ship in which I was a passenger, was received by the whole garrison of Choorooksoo under arms. We followed, and joined him in a little faggot harbour, or summer-house, high up on the beach, commanding a most beautiful view of the coast and neighbouring mountains. The country here, though it threatens ague, is exquisitely beautiful towards Batoum. We were deafened by an interminable salute of guns, disagreeably near; and, after having sipped coffee and smoked pipes, and listened to his band, which played an original piece, called the "Capture of Chefkettil," composed by his bandmaster, mounted on his horses, and, guided by him, we rode round the works. Things looked promising for a good defence: the regular troops, though ragged, seemed in good serviceable order; but the Bashi-bozouks did not appear all that one would wish. A few of them were drawn up separately: "Those are my braves," said Selim, "who stuck by me lately, and whom I have proved before; as for all the rest, they are only fit to be burnt."

THE CZAR'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.—In the middle of last month Herr Von Abramowitch arrived at Warsaw for the purpose of erecting a literary bureau in connection with the police. It was felt at St. Petersburg that the control hitherto exercised over foreign literature was not strict enough. Austrian and Prussian booksellers were more particularly suspected of poisoning the minds of the educated in St. Petersburg and Warsaw by productions which they contrived to pass through in spite of the vigilance formerly observed. The hitherto existing institution of a censorship is to be retained solely for home literature. A passport to travel to any of the German springs, good for four months, costs 25 silver roubles; for a more distant destination, good for six months, 100 ditto; add to which the many little fees payable to the officials of a number of public offices through which the papers have to pass. To the above torments is now added for all adults, male or female, the necessity to sign a "political protocol," by which they bind themselves during their stay abroad to abstain from all political conversation in connection with "Holy Russia," and never to speak with dissimulation of their own Government. Young persons under twenty-five are only permitted to travel in charge of a guard or a tutor, &c., who is responsible for their sayings as well as doings.—*Letter from Berlin.*

THE DESERTED FORTS OF THE BLACK SEA.—At Sochem Kaleb, the largest and most important of them, nearly everything was left. It is a charming place at this season, with very good houses and a lovely botanic garden. They must have left it with great regret. One strolls in and out of the silent houses, guessing at the occupations and characters of the late inmates by the books, furniture, &c. strewn on all sides, with a feeling akin to what one experiences at Pompeii. A deserted school especially attracted me. What a world of infant labour, infant misery, and infant happiness was recorded by the broken playthings, heart-breaking sums, and rudimentary copy-books—all trampled under foot in hopeless confusion! A boy's manuscript map exhibited Russia, Georgia, Syria, Turkey, Greece, &c. all under one view. Is Russian youth taught to consider these as forming one country? The military baker's black bread still loaded the shelves of the bakery; and no hungry Abassian had been tempted to appropriate the unpalatable-looking loaves. Mountains of flour were rotting all around, and the half-kneaded dough on the dresser, and the capped cask of yeast told their tale of labour abruptly stopped. On the top of the hill overlooking the town there is a spacious and noble hospital, well defended with cannon towards the mountains. Here, as elsewhere, there is an amazing wreck of property and destruction of official records. A learned leech strolling about with me overhauled an abandoned book of hospital cases; by far the majority were cases of scurvy. Evidently these unfortunate slaves were rotting under the combined influence of bad food and an indifferent climate. The Circassians rarely sold any stock, but when they did they always extorted twenty dollars for a bullock, the just price being ten; and the gardens probably only yielded enough vegetables for the officers, so the poor devil of a soldier was left to rot in scurvy upon black bread, with a rare fragment, perhaps, of salt meat.—*Letter from Circassia.*

A NECESSARY ADDITION.—Great sensation was made at Madrid on the occasion of the oath taken by the new Ministers by an impromptu addition to the Ministerial oath made by the Minister of Marine, Espartero's old Aide-de-Camp, General Allende Salazar. On the oath of fidelity being administered to him in the Queen's presence, he did not content himself with the usual formula, "I swear it," but added, "and I swear also to defend the rights of the people." The Queen, who heard this extraordinary breach of etiquette, exhibited no emotion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Having already given our reader a programme of the Fête of the 15th, but little remains to be related of its progress. The illuminations, being exactly the same as those of last year, presented no new feature. The banquet of 2000 persons, which was to have taken place in the new Palais d'Industrie, was countermanded a week or ten days before the Fête, for what reason has not been stated. A "Te Deum," at which were present all the principal authorities, was sung in all the communes of France; in many, other rejoicings were celebrated, and alms distributed by the various Mairies to the poor. In all the garrisons twenty-one salutes were fired, morning and evening; the troops passed in review; the soldiers under arrest for infringements of discipline were set at liberty; a double ration of wine distributed to the troops; and in all the towns where artillery was stationed, fireworks were discharged.

The absence of their Majesties from Paris was a considerable disappointment, though for some days previously it was known that neither would be present. The town of Bayonne offered to them a ball, which took place at the theatre, and was, as may be supposed, conducted with the utmost taste and splendour that the place could afford. The *séjour* at Biarritz continues to produce the most favourable effect on the health of the Empress; and so much is she pleased with the place, that the Emperor has selected a site for the erection of an Imperial residence; measures have been taken for the purchase of the portion of ground necessary for the purpose, and the building materials are being prepared with the utmost dispatch, as orders have been issued that the palace is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1855. The Comtesse de Montijo, mother of the Empress, has been on a visit to their Majesties at Biarritz.

Certain arrests on political motives, which took place some time since, at Paris, have led to no results, and the persons accused have been liberated.

The harvest—which, except in the north of France is now almost entirely concluded—fully realises, with certain rare exceptions, the hopes entertained for it as regards the grain crops, which are unusually fine and abundant. The second crop of hay, to a certain degree, compensates for the failure of the first; and the quantity of straw also aids to supply the deficiency which, however, must be a good deal felt. Potatoes are small, scarce, and indifferent in quality; the vines, with some exceptions, have suffered much; and the apple crop—which, in Normandy especially, is one of very considerable importance—has proved almost a failure. An immense and increasing reduction in the price of grain—a most unusual circumstance during the actual progress of harvest—continues to reassure the public mind on this most important subject.

The cholera has, we grieve to say, returned with extreme severity in Paris, though the last few days have marked a certain diminution of its violence. During the time of its greatest prevalence, no less than six physicians fell victims to its ravages, and innumerable cases proved fatal within a few hours. At Marseilles, its vehemence, and the panic which attended it, have happily greatly subsided.

A touching instance of the courage and self-devotion of the Sisterhood of Charity is exemplified by the circumstance of five members of that body having started for Boulogne, in order to join the expeditions to the Baltic and the Black Sea.

The theatres are occupied with all the zeal and activity that their administrations can command, in preparing, not only for the winter campaign, but for the longer and more important one that the Exhibition of the ensuing year will render necessary. Many of the houses have taken advantage of the present dead season, to close for repairs and decorations. M. Arène Houssaye, manager of the Théâtre Français, will, it is asserted, have the glory of presenting once more to the public one of its prime favourites, Mlle. Plessy—of whose talents choice, not the necessity depending on the loss of youth or capabilities, too early deprived the stage. The Français will also, it is stated, represent a new piece from the pen of Madame George Sand. The Vaudeville, which a short time since was declared bankrupt, is now under the management of M. Louis Boyer, occupied in forming a company, reading pieces, and rehearsing three—all the task to be completed within the space of three weeks; and M. Perrin, in whose hands is united the direction of the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique, is no less actively employed in seeking compositions for both theatres.

A work by M. Nicolardot, entitled "Ménage et Finances de Voltaire," has excited here a great degree of attention, but not of a flattering sort. The work is a vehement personal attack on the philosopher of Ferney, in which all the details of his private life are brought to light, and grave accusations preferred against his notions—not alone of morality, *ça va sans dire*, and are, Heaven knows, for the most part, but too well grounded—but of probity. These things are, we think, better let alone; his posterity has already judged Voltaire pretty nearly at real worth; and these revelations are not likely to alter in any way the opinions of either admirers or detractors; who, at this distance of time, have founded their judgment of his character by his works, and care little for minute details, accompanied by violent abuse of his private life and opinions. It appears that J. J. Rousseau is to follow, and to share a similar fate. But the Ultramontane party, to whom M. Nicolardot belongs, does not seem disposed to stop at attacking the literati of the last century—it has commenced a vigorous campaign against M. de Lamartine. The *Univers* has commenced the fight; and certain provincial journals have taken up arms in the same cause. *à propos* of the history of Turkey. A Legitimist paper, *l'Indépendant de l'Ouest*, has been so virulent in its terms as to induce the friends of the poet to counsel his adopting legal measures on the subject; this, however, he has not thought it worth while to do. Madame George Sand and M. Jules Simon, an *ancien constituant*, have a plan of producing literary and philosophical reviews.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Spanish outbreak has been converted into a revolution by the decision of Ministers to convoke the Cortes. By this step, says the *Nacion*, "The Government have placed themselves at the height of their mission; the country—the great Liberal party—will not be scanty in their applause. The Council of Ministers decided this important question on the 7th inst. The Cortes will meet on the 8th November, one deputy to be elected for every 35,000 inhabitants. For the election, the law of 1837 will be followed, with a slight modification. Nothing is decided as to what shall be done with Queen Christina. A letter from Madrid, of the 11th inst., states that she has resolved to go into a convent until the Cortes has decided as to what must be done respecting her.

At Barcelona, two workmen, sentenced to death as ringleaders of the rioters who entered the manufactories working by steam, and threatened the workmen, were executed on the 10th inst. The manufactories have recommenced working, and confidence is returning.

The Dowager Duchess of Alba has been appointed *camerera mayor* to the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty, it appears, expressed some little chagrin at the complete change of all the Palace officials. In Spain it is not the custom for the Queen's household to be changed when the Ministry changes.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Niagara*, which left Boston on the 2nd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon; and on Tuesday the *Pacific* arrived with dates to the 5th inst. The destruction of Greytown continued to occupy a very large share of public attention; the American press almost universally condemned the proceeding, and the publication of documents respecting it had only served to increase the dissatisfaction. The *Washington Union* (Government organ) has a leader distinctly intimating the necessity of placing at the President's disposal some mil-

lions of dollars to use during the recess in negotiating with Spain. It refers to existing disturbances in Spain, and closes thus:—"We repeat that a few millions at the disposal of the President during the recess of Congress may bring our negotiations to a peaceful and happy consummation."

The report of deaths in New York, city and county, for the week ending the 29th ult., show an aggregate of 1139, of which 241 were caused by cholera, 131 by cholera infantum, 85 by diarrhoea, and 42 by dysentery. There was also an unusual number of deaths from congestion of the brain and convulsions. The aggregate is larger than during any previous week since the cholera season of 1849, although the number of cholera cases is little more than one-third of the number recorded in the corresponding week of that fatal year. As usual, nearly half the deceased are infants under two years of age, and more than one-third are natives of foreign countries. The whole number of deaths by cholera in this city during the present year is 876. In 1849, during the corresponding season, 2954 persons died of cholera.

The *New York Herald* announces the arrival at New York of Dr. Cottman, an American gentleman, who has lived for several years at St. Petersburg, and who has been entrusted by the Czar with a mission of the highest importance—viz., to propose a commercial treaty, and to dispose of Sitka, the latter on very advantageous terms, to the United States Government. According to the *Herald*, the Czar, "in speaking of our relations with Spain, says, he considers that Cuba is ours by right of her geographical position; and that, as she commands the entrance to the Gulf, we should take her, whether the Spanish Government is willing or not!" The *Herald* is most fulsome in its praise of the Emperor, and abusive of England. This Dr. Cottman, the Czar's agent, while in London, en route to New York, addressed a letter to the United States Consul in London, speaking in the harshest terms of the licentious proceedings of the British squadron in the Baltic.

On the 3rd inst., the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate reconsidered their determination to recommend the 10,000,000 dollars war appropriation. A vote was then taken when the Committee were found to stand three and three. Under their rules the project was defeated, and no report can be made.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A large portion of the Bombay papers received by the last Mail is occupied with the proceedings of Dost Mahomed, and the intrigues carried on by Russian agents in Central Asia. A letter from Cabul of the 19th of May states that the son of Mehrab Khan Belooch had visited Shikarpore, and had arranged with the English authorities to be permitted to build stations in the Bolan Pass. There had been reports that an English officer was engaged at Candahar in drilling the infantry, which possibly may have had some foundation in fact, for a few months ago the Candahar chiefs had agents in Bombay trying to secure the services of some Europeans capable of conducting military operations. News had arrived from Balkh to the effect that the Persians have stationed themselves in Merw with a powerful force, and that the Russian army had possessed itself of Ak Misid, a dependency of Hoorgun. The Czar was reported to have given back to Persia territories taken in former years, and the Shah was supposed to be about to move on Bagdad on the one side, and on Herat on the other. Later intelligence, direct from Persia, shows that this is not true. In a Cabul letter of the 24th of May, it is stated that the Russian forces had arrived at Kokan, and had taken possession of that fortress, much to the alarm of the King of Bokhara. It was believed at Cabul that a British officer, accompanied by 100 horsemen, was about to visit that place, in order to conclude a treaty with Dost Mahomed; but the news was not at all acceptable to the people, who feared that an English alliance would only serve to increase the Dost's tyranny. The people are stated to be ill-disposed towards Dost Mahomed, and would gladly hail Russians, Persians, or English, if by doing so they could rid themselves of his tyrannical government. A long document is given by the *Delhi Gazette*, professing to be a copy of a letter received by the Dost on the 8th of May from his confidential agent at Herat, which gives a "lively picture" of the intrigues now going on in Central Asia. The most remarkable fact to be gathered from it is the small repulse in which British diplomacy stands at present in Central Asia.

The electric telegraph, though liable to interruptions during the monsoon, has been conveying Government messages between Bombay and Calcutta; but owing, we suppose, to the dearth of general news of importance at the former of these places, it has brought no intelligence for the use of the Bombay press. The Governor-General had shown no disposition of being about to make a move. He had appointed a day for humiliation and prayer in connection with the Russian war. It is confidently stated in Calcutta that Lord Dalhousie intends returning home in January next.

The most important news from China by the present mail is the disturbances in the Canton province. The local feuds have been arranged, but those who were called in to assist would not disperse, and the disaffected, it seems, have combined in several places, and a general movement has been made, causing great uneasiness and alarm among the authorities and inhabitants of Canton for the tranquillity of the city.

On the 17th June, the district town of Tungkwang, of the third rank, fifty miles from Canton, had been taken by the insurgents in that quarter, and the smaller town of Shik-lung, thirty miles to the eastward, a large sugar-mart, had been assailed and plundered. It is more than probable the insurgents are the chief instigators of these operations, but they are represented as pirates and lawless banditti.

The chief insurgent, it is reported, has threatened to visit Canton. The danger is admitted, and the authorities seem perplexed; but a feeling exists among some of the most influential natives that an attack may be averted by the measures of the Government. Much excitement exists on the part of the people, and heavy subscriptions have been made by the influential and moneyed men to assist the local Government.

There is nothing later from Shanghai than the 1st inst., and no tidings of Admiral Stirling's squadron or of the Russians.

Trade at Canton showed symptoms of improvement; but the present apprehension of disturbances has checked business for the moment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE dépôts of the 12th and 27th Regiments will be removed immediately from Ireland to Chatham.

THE 18th Royal Irish, from Canterbury, marched into Chatham on Wednesday last.

THE Bedford Militia left Bedford by rail for Berwick-on-Tweed yesterday, the 18th inst.

THE Essex Rifles marched from the Tower en route for Canterbury, on Tuesday.

ON Tuesday there was no military on duty at the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, and the entire duty of guarding that establishment has now devolved upon the police.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. EDEN, Acting Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, having received his commission as Rear-Admiral of the Blue—to which he had been promoted on the death of Rear-Admiral Hope, hoisted his flag on Monday last on board the *Plymouth* yacht.

THE *Fire Queen* went down to Southampton to receive on board the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, on his visit to the Isle of Wight. On Wednesday the Lords of the Admiralty officially inspected the dockyard and ships in commission; and, on Friday, the Royal Clarence Yard, and Forton Barracks, Haslar, &c.

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC.—The *Pique* frigate left Callao on a cruise on the 17th June. The *Nereus* was at Valparaiso, and the *Natal* and *Cockatrice* at Callao in the end of June. *Dido* was expected at Panama for Mexico.

THE English transport *Eliza* has arrived at Calais to take on board 300 men for the army of the Baltic. Some other transports were also expected, as well as the *Colossus*, of 100 guns, and other line-of-battle ships, in order to take on board the second division of the army of the Baltic, which will be composed of the 8th battalion of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and the 15th, 23rd, 41st, and 46th regiments of the Line. The embarkation will take place very shortly, and a great number of visitors from England have already gone across in order to be present at it.

In anticipation of the British fleet and army remaining out in the Baltic and Black Sea during the approaching winter, contracts have been entered into for the conveyance of troops or freight, must be supplied, at the expense of the owners, with three or more of the patent fire-annihilator machines, and the necessary number of additional charges.

THE WAR.

THE ALAND EXPEDITION.

The landing of the Anglo-French expeditionary corps was effected without resistance, in presence of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the two Admirals, on the morning of the 8th inst., at three o'clock. The force, which consisted of 3000 men, landed at three points of Lampar Bay, situated to the north of the Archipelago of Aland. Two Russian masked batteries, apparently raised for the occasion, immediately opened fire upon them, but were speedily silenced by the French steam corvette, *Phlegdon*, and H.M. ship *Amphion*. The Russians spiked the guns, buried them in the sand, and retreated. Not a single man of the Allied troops was killed. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and our gunners did not leave them time to rectify matters.

As soon as the troops were fairly in position, the sailors and sappers began operations. Heavy guns were got on shore, field works were begun, and preparations actively carried on for a successful attack on the forts. When the *Drover* sloop left Bomarsund, with the mails, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., Admiral Pa-serval was about to establish communications with the General-in Chief, in order to forward him the *matériel* requisite for carrying on operations. The general opinion was, that the circular fort on the hill would be the most difficult to take, and would prove the most annoying to the troops. If properly garrisoned, it was thought that it might hold out against a vastly superior force; and, from the nature of the ground, and the height it is placed upon, the making of intrenchments would be a matter of great difficulty and danger. In that case, the best plan would probably be to attempt an escalade; and this seems to have been adopted, as a telegraphic despatch from Bomarsund, of Aug. 15, says:—

The strongest fort has been taken by the French and English, after several hours' severe fighting. Scaling-ladders were furnished last night (Monday), and are to be used to-day against the principal fortress.

The Russians had made a sortie, but were repulsed, with great loss. There were, altogether, 9000 French troops and 2000 English marines in front of Bomarsund. Nothing is said as to what part the ships took during the main attack.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

It is now two weeks past the time at which the expedition against Sebastopol was to sail, according to the *Times*, and we are still without any precise information as to whether it has sailed or not. A telegraphic message from Vienna, on Sunday, gave the following announcement, which may or may not be correct:—

Ninety thousand Allied troops sailed from Varna to-day, on an expedition against the Crimea.—Authentic.

This was eight days later than the date assigned by the *Times* for the expedition. Supposing the telegraphic message to be authentic, we are still without information as to what part of the Crimea is to be attacked. The *Soldaten Freund* affirms, on the authority of English and French engineers, that Anapa is to be invested by sea and land; but it is not at all likely that they know anything of the plan of the campaign. A letter from Odessa, of August 4, says that Admiral Lyons bombarded Anapa for twenty-four hours. This is a sheer fabrication, and equally so is the account of our having landed troops at Balaklava. Both reports have probably arisen from some exaggerated account of the reconnoitring expedition.

Marshal St. Arnaud issued the following address to the army on the 30th July:—

Soldiers of the Allied Armies!—We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace, passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war, and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GIURGEVO, July 27, 1854.

The change in the relative position of the Turks and Russians has produced a beneficial result in the opening of the Danube steam navigation. The steamers, which hitherto ran no further than Sisoetra, now come down to Rustchuk, and touch at Giurgevo. It is much to hope, as things go, that the navigation will be opened lower down than this; but the Russians may evacuate Kalarasch as they did Giurgevo, and then another important addition will be made to the working ground of the Danube Steam Company. This opening of the navigation is a great gain in many ways. The corn, which finds an outlet from the countries on the banks of the sea through Galatz will, if the Allies advance, be arrested in its passage and purchased here without the necessity of transshipment, or the payment of heavy dues imposed by the Russians. The harvest has been a good one in this country, and most of it is cut, if not already garnered. Why, then, do not the Allied armies advance, at least as far as Rustchuk, and change the large prices paid by them for supplies for smaller ones, with which they may be able to obtain a better article? Vienna, which is within four days' steam of Rustchuk, will furnish as much, and perhaps more, of luxuries than Constantinople, and the diminution of the cost of transport will compensate the heaviness of price paid for articles burdened with the heavy Austrian tariff. It is difficult to conceive the mistake of the Russian Generals in permitting the Turks to gain possession of this bank of the Danube, when the question of supplies is considered. They knew full well that Giurgevo is the port of transit for all the merchandise that enters Wallachia—that they could scarcely have left before trade commenced afresh; and, therefore, that Giurgevo was a point in which to maintain themselves at any price. Had they held Slobodzie, instead of abandoning it, the Turks could not have occupied Giurgevo, and they must have sacrificed a large force to repulse the Russians. It was, therefore, a fatal error of the enemy to abandon this place, the more so as it does not seem to be his intention to quit the country so soon as was expected. It is said not only that he has received from Buzeo reinforcements, which were already on their march inland, but that General Pauloff's division from Oltenitza has joined General Solimonoff. In the meanwhile, the Russian Generals, who did not perceive that by their retreat they opened the Danube as a field for supplies, are occupied daily in carting off the harvest from the villages; and, doubtless, they will succeed, if speed be not used, in moving everything in the shape of provender and victuals away.

CLOSE RECONNOITRE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The combined Anglo-French fleet left Baltschik on the morning of the 21st of July, to reconnoitre Sebastopol. On the evening of the 26th the *Terrible*, *Fury*, and *Cacique* parted company, pushing on ahead, having on board Brigadier-General Sir George Brown, General Canrobert, and several English and French officers; and by the morning of the 27th these vessels—particularly the *Fury*—were so close in to the Russian batteries, that these sent a shot right through her at water-line; a second, not so well directed, merely splashed a little spray over her; and a third passed through her main rigging. A shot was also sent through the rigging of the *Terrible*. The steamers and ships of the line in harbour showed signs of giving chase; but, when they saw by what an overwhelming force the steamers were followed, they very prudently gave up the idea. The 27th was a beautiful day, and the ships took advantage of it to go

nearer than they had ever done before. From the observations taken, it appears pretty clear that an army might be landed either at Cape Loukoul, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Sebastopol, or at the Katscha river, which is not more than six miles therefrom. At each of these points there is a break in the red perpendicular cliff which forms the coast line, and is about sixty feet high. The land immediately inside of this is flat, and almost unbroken, from Cape Loukoul, where its breadth may be about seven miles, down to the northern shore of the harbour, where it is not more than four miles. About midway between the two there is the little winding valley made by the Katscha River, and towards the harbour there are trees scattered here and there. On this flat ground the army would get plenty of water from the Katscha, and their advance could be materially assisted by the steamers, which could go to within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and might keep up a terrific fire on anything on the plain within the range of their guns. The country inland beyond this plain does not rise very steeply until near the harbour, but there seem to be other more elevated plateaux. The fort on the northern shore of the port, about a mile from the entrance, is the only difficulty for the troops; for that once carried, the artillery would destroy the ships and town on the southern shore without difficulty. This important fortress seems regularly built, has guns mounted, and a ditch surrounding it. The forts at the entrance to the harbour are most formidable. The land near Cape Kherson is so low, and the ground between it and the town, inside the bays, so easy for troops to march over, that the Russians have seen the necessity of placing no less than four encampments there to prevent an attack in that quarter. The number of troops under canvas must be full 25,000, and was in fact the only large body of troops visible.

The fortifications of the town appear unimportant; there is a wall running round it, which is loopholed, but has no ditch, and it seems to have only one round battery on it. There is a good part of the hill on which the town stands unoccupied; and if this were gained, the arsenal, forts, ships of war, &c., below could be easily destroyed. The combined fleets returned to Baltschik on the 30th of July, and were still there on the 1st of August. Three ships-of-the-line remained off Sebastopol, in hopes of enticing the enemy out.

ENTRANCE OF THE TURKS INTO BUCHAREST.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst., Halim Pacha himself, with the corps of occupation, entered the town—the bridge over the Dumbovitza, destroyed by the Russians, having been first restored. The occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops was expected to take place about the end of August, respecting which event Omer Pacha has made an official announcement to the Wallachian authorities, and communicated the details of the agreement between the Porte and Austria. By the 10th inst., 10,000 Turks had arrived, and were quartered partly in the barracks and partly in tents on the plain, outside the town. Zaidig Pacha has been named captain of the town, at every point of which Turkish and Wallachian sentinels are posted. There is a great number of refugees in the vanguard of the Turks, under Iskender Bey—Wallachian, Hungarians, Poles, as well as some Italians, who fraternise with the malcontents of the Principality. They have already begun to organise democratic clubs, and incite the Wallachians against the return of Prince Stirbey.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA.

Advices, dated St. Petersburg, the 14th inst., announce that the Russians, under General Wrangel, were victorious at Bajezid on the 1st of August. If we are to believe their account, 3000 Turks were slain, and four guns, seventeen colours, and two camps captured. The Russians, says the same version, subsequently occupied Bajezid. 'Till we have received more trustworthy intelligence, this bulletin may be taken for what it is worth, and that cannot be much, after the numerous lying reports which have come from St. Petersburg. No other report from the seat of war in Asia comes farther down than the 21st of July, ten days before the alleged victory. At that time the Russian army was said to be about 23,000 men, and that of the Turks nearly 30,000. If this was a correct draft of the strength of the two armies, it is not very likely that the Russians gained a victory. The next mail from Constantinople will, probably, throw some light on the matter.



POST-OFFICE AND MOSQUITO FLAG-STAFF.

HANSEATIC CONSULATE.

LYONS' HOTEL.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

HOUSE CONTAINING THE POWDER.

THE BURNING OF GREYTOWN.

DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN.

Royal West India Mail Steamer *Dee*, St. THOMAS, W.I., August 2nd, 1854.

HEREWITH I enclose a Sketch of the burning of Greytown by the U.S. corvette *Cyane*, 20 guns, Captain Hollins, which has been perpetrated for the most part on defenceless Indians. We arrived from Navy Bay at four p.m., on the 13th July, when a boat from H.M. schooner *Bermuda*, immediately informed us that no communication could be held with the town, as the Americans had been firing shot and shell into it from nine a.m. until three p.m., stopping only at intervals to refresh their men, splice the main brace, &c. We were assured, from the best authority, that the *Cyane*'s "ball practice" was very inferior; and if we might judge from the appearance of the houses, not one being knocked down, and from the number and distances of shot and shell afterwards picked up, the alligators in the Lagoons, at the back of the town,

were the greatest sufferers from their fire. But what they could not do with gunnery, they determined to accomplish by fire; accordingly, an armed boat, shortly after four p.m., went ashore, under their Commander, who found nothing for his Marines to fire at but the cattle, shooting down horses and bullocks; thereby depriving some two or three hundred people in the Bush of the means of subsistence. The upper class of inhabitants, together with the representatives of the British, French, and Hanseatic Consulates, were kindly received, and every attention shown them, by Captain Jolly and the officers of the *Bermuda*.

At half-past four the firing of the town commenced from the windward, and the houses being principally composed of wood, and for the most part thatched—many of the stores, also, containing large quantities of spirits—the fire was most rapid and destructive; so that, by half-past six, there was scarcely a house left.

At six p.m. we weighed and took the *Bermuda* in tow, with the refugees on board, for Corn Island, abreast of Blewfields, where we arrived the

next morning. Thence we proceeded to Port Royal with despatches for the Commodore, in charge of Lieut. Charleton, R.N., Admiralty Agent; staying only at Kingston to coal, and returning to Greytown in time to carry out the mail service without derangement.

You will perceive by the Sketch that the *Dee* is just taking the *Bermuda* in tow. Among the houses destroyed was the hotel, recently built by Mr. Lyons, at an outlay of 40,000 dollars: the house at the lower extremity of the town contained some hundred and sixty barrels of powder, which was fired by train and blown up. No respect was paid to the flags at the Consulates—the American flag only being hauled down previous to the house catching fire. Some of the crew of the *Cyane* being Englishmen, positively refused to fire, as they considered the Mosquito flag under the protection of the British Government, having a Union Jack in the corner: they were immediately put in irons, to be tried as mutineers, on the arrival of the ship in the United States. This is the substance of what came under our personal observation. J. S. M.

BUST OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BY MR. PATRIC PARK, R.S.A.

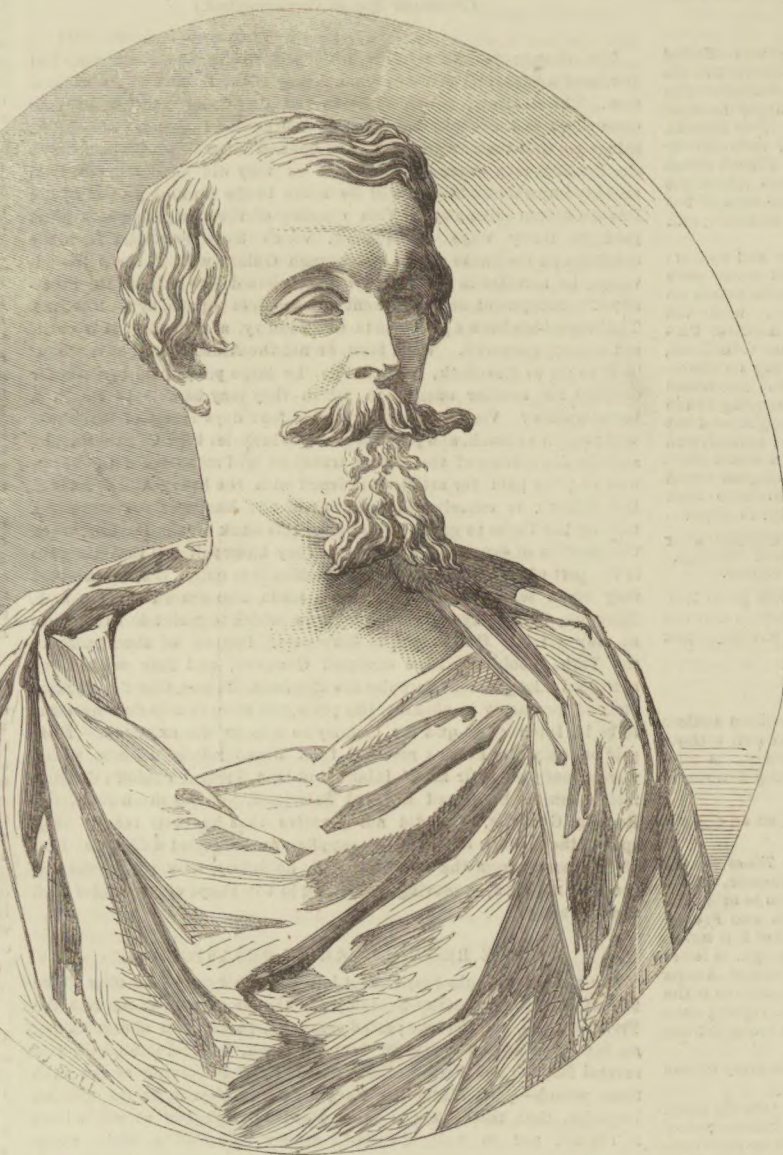
THE Emperor Napoleon III. has recently honoured Mr. Patric Park by sitting to him for his bust, to be executed in marble, a commission from the Duke of Hamilton, a near connection of his Majesty. The model for this interesting work has just been completed, and is now temporarily on view at Messrs. Coinaghi's, in Pall-mall East, where we have had an opportunity of inspecting it; and, at the same time, by permission of the artist, of making a drawing of it, from which the accompanying Engraving is taken.

The bust is of heroic proportions, and heroic in treatment. The likeness is unmistakable and unexceptionable: the remarkable form of the forehead, in which the central organs are so prominent and closely knit, whilst proportionate breadth is not observed in the other regions; the finely shaped nose; and the compression of the muscles around the mouth, itself concealed by a moustache *tres prononcé*—every feature has been carefully studied and realised with admirable discrimination. The moustache and imperial, protruding as they do, present *prima facie* difficulties in the way of sculptural aesthetics; but Mr. Park has successfully battled with these difficulties—throwing the head back, so as to bring the chin appendages into lineal harmony with the rest of the face, thickening the neck at the back of the head, as the appropriate base for this extended outline, and investing the whole with an air indicative of high empire and authority, bespeaking one invested with supreme command; the whole is heroic, striking, and appropriate. Beyond the pose and expression of the head itself, there is nothing introduced to indicate the Imperial presence. In this the artist has followed the hero sculpture of the classic days. Trusting all to the speaking attributes of the head, he has simply clothed the stalwart shoulders of his model with the broad folds of a mantle, one edge of which is adorned with fringe.

Mr. Park's portrait subjects of eminent men—and he has portrayed the lineaments and proportions of not a few—have all been eminently real, and, at the same time, remarkable for ideal appropriateness; but, in none, perhaps, has he been more successful than in that now before us, of one of the most remarkable men of his age.

NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT BIARITZ.

THE health of the Empress, which had for some time previous to her visit been very delicate, is said to have been greatly improved by the genial climate of Biarritz. The Emperor goes every morning to bathe in the sea, and he makes long promenades daily, accompanied by the Empress, either in the interior of the country or along the coast. A few days ago his Majesty went to visit the citadel of Bayonne. After minutely examining it, he went to the Pont de Nemours, where M. Pereyre explained to him the plan on which a quay, a port, and the viaduct for the railway to Spain, over the Adour, are to be constructed. On entering and quitting Bayonne, the Emperor was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations by the people, who are much pleased at the familiar manner in which he mixes among them. While taking a ride one morning lately, on the beach of Les Basques and Le Port Vieux, near Biarritz, a stout boy of fourteen, dressed as a sailor, advanced close up to him, and taking off his cap, said, "Monsieur l'Empereur, I have the honour to salute you! If you want a pilot, take me!" "A pilot!" exclaimed his Majesty, "what can I want with a pilot?" "To take you wherever you want to go: to the Côte des Fous, to the Port Vieux, to Côte des Basques—wherever you like!" "Well," said his Majesty, greatly amused by the boy's bluntness; "you shall pilot me to Port Vieux; but, before setting out, I must pay a visit to a person whose address you don't know!" "Don't I though! You mean your Minister of Finances. I know where he lives,



MR. PARK'S BUST OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

and I will take you there. But, before setting out, I am determined that you shall see Port Vieux—so come!" "Oh!" said the Emperor, with a smile, "if such be your pleasure, I obey—lead me to Port Vieux!" On the 3rd inst. the Emperor made an excursion to St. Jean de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, accompanied by the Empress and her mother, the Countess of Montijo, who had recently arrived from Madrid. After visiting the Church they went to the Mairie, where the Emperor examined the register of the commune, in which is inscribed the notification of the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta Maria Teresa of Spain. They also visited the house in which the *Grande Monarque* resided during his stay on that occasion. On the 15th inst., the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., a ball was to be given at Bayonne, in honour of the Emperor, by the municipality of that town, and it was expected that their Majesties would be present on the occasion. A visit to the Basses Pyrenées is also projected, so that the Emperor will not return to Paris before the end of this month. Another report is, that his Majesty intends to take up his abode at Boulogne-sur-Mer for several

weeks, and that a hotel has been ordered to be in readiness for him from the 20th of August to the 2nd of October. According to the same report, the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, and Prince Albert will pay a visit to his Majesty, to be present at some grand military manoeuvres which are to take place about the middle of September. The visit of the Emperor to Biarritz this year is likely to lead to an annual residence in that secluded locality. So much have their Majesties been pleased with the place, that the Emperor has resolved on having a house built at Biarritz; it is to be placed on the rock at the foot of the lighthouse, and about twelve acres of land adjacent have been purchased for gardens. The Emperor has approved of the plans; the building is already in progress, and it is to be terminated by July, 1855, when their Majesties propose to return to Biarritz.

Biarritz is described in Murray's "Handbook" as a little secluded watering-place, about five miles from Bayonne:—

It consists of a group of white-washed lodging-houses, cafés, inns, traiteurs, cottages, &c., and generally of a humble character, scattered over rolling eminences and hollows bare of trees, on the sea-shore, here fenced with cliffs forty or fifty feet high, excavated by the waves into numberless quiet coves and curious caverns. In these the sea at times roars and chafes, perforating the rock with holes, and undermining huge masses, which are detached from time to time; and some of them, left like islands at some distance from the shore, still project above the waves. From the tops of these cliffs, especially that which bears the ruins of an old fort or lighthouse, you look over the wide expanse of the Bay of Biscay, bounded on the right by the French coast, on which rises the new *Phare*, showing the way into the mouth of the Adour; and on the left, by the shore of Spain beyond St. Sebastian, with peaks of distant sierras rising behind it. The limpid purity of the sea and the smoothness of the sand render bathing in the sheltered bays most agreeable. French ladies and gentlemen *en costume des bains* consume hours in aquatic promenades. The ladies may be seen floating about like mermaids, being supported on bladders or corks, and overshadowed by broad-brimmed hats. The geologist will be interested to recognise in the rocks of Biarritz the fossils of the chalk or green sand, though the rock here assumes an external character very different from that we are accustomed to in England. Beyond its sea-bathing, its rocks, and its view, Biarritz must be the duller place upon earth, except to those who have other resources of friends, &c., on the spot. Omnibuses and cocus are constantly plying between the baths and the Porte d'Espagne of Bayonne.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—The *fête* of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., was worthily celebrated on Tuesday, at Albert Gate House. The *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, M. Charles Baudin, on this occasion did the honours of the Embassy to the distinguished visitors who were present. The residence of the Embassy had been suitably prepared for the reception. The hall and the principal apartments were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flowers; the band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and performed a selection of favourite music during the banquet and in the evening. The guests assembled in the grand saloon, containing the magnificent portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, and at half-past eight o'clock entered the banqueting-room. At the dessert, the Earl of Aberdeen proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor. The toast was received by the company with the most lively enthusiasm. M. Charles Baudin then rose and proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which was responded to by the guests with the same warm marks of feeling. The company afterwards returned to the reception saloon, and did not quit the Embassy until after eleven o'clock. Among the personages of distinction who had been invited, and whose presence in London permitted them to accept the invitation of M. Charles Baudin, were—their Excellencies Vely Pacha, the Belgian, Bavarian, Austrian, Swedish and Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, Netherlands, Turkish, Greek, Two Sicilies, Portuguese, American, and Brazilian Ministers; the Spanish and Sardinian *Chargés d'Affaires*; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, Sir Baldwin Walker, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Hammond.



BIARITZ.

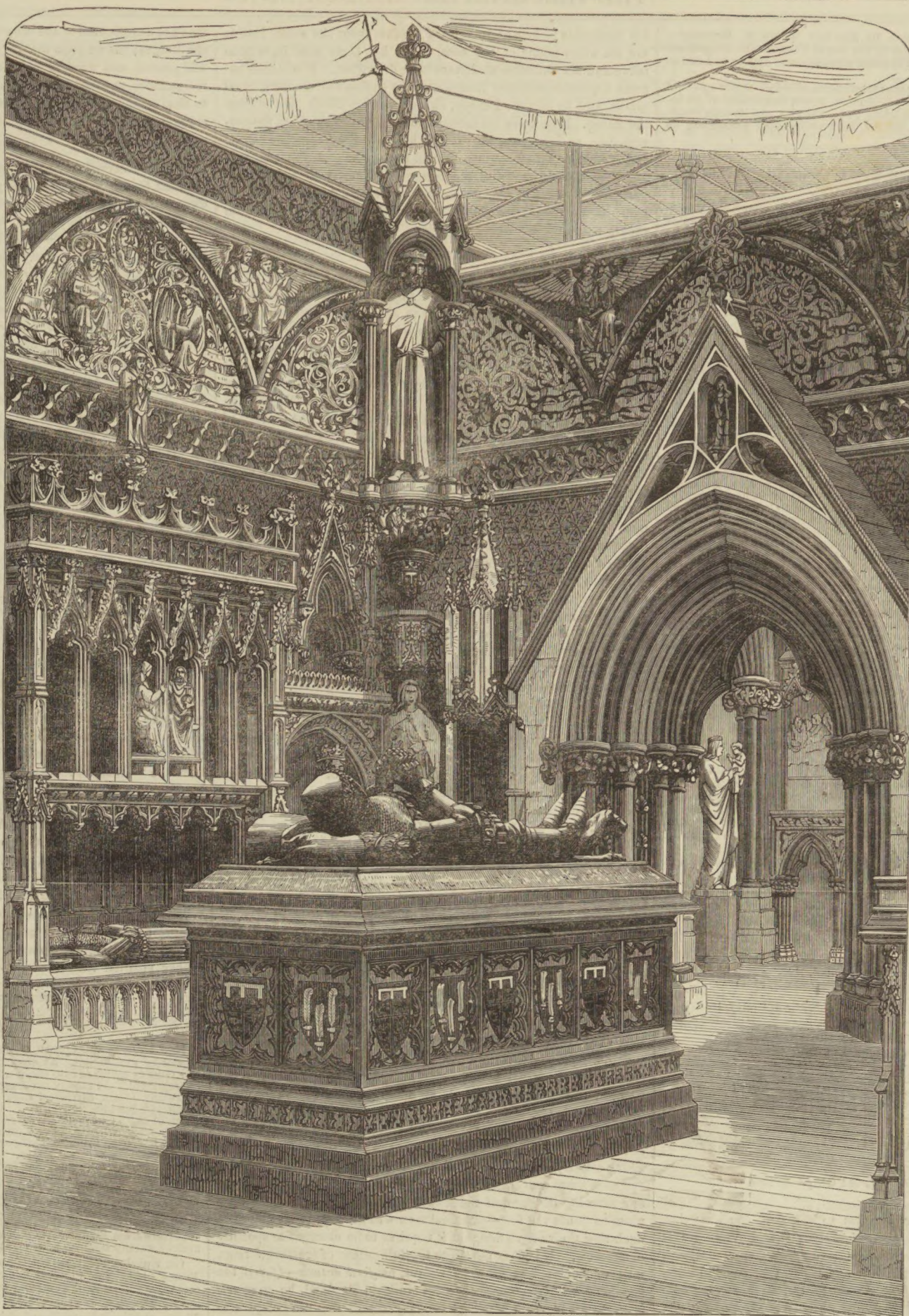
THE MUNICH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Exhibition of Industry at Munich was inaugurated on the 15th of July, with all the splendour appropriate to such an event; the programme of the opening of the World's Fair in Hyde-park being the precedent adopted for these industrial festivities, except that the religious ceremony was entirely omitted. Nor has any opposition been raised on the part of the Church to the Exhibition being opened on Sundays, at a very low charge, for the reception of the poorer and labouring classes of the population.

At half-past twelve o'clock the arrival of their Majesties the King and the Queen of Bavaria was announced to the company assembled in the Exhibition building. Their Majesties having been received in the brilliant saloon constructed for the purpose at the entrance of the building, proceeded into the transept, conducted by the Commissioners, and followed by the Royal cortège, the orchestra playing the Bavarian National Anthem. When they had taken their seats upon the throne prepared for them, Mr. von der Pfordten, the Minister of Commerce and of Public Works, delivered an address to the King, in which, after having glanced at former Exhibitions, he characterised the present one as "the work of the united strength of the German nation in the arts of peace," adverting at the same time to the happy result to be expected from this Exhibition, in reviving the feeling of unity among the people of Germany, and imbuing them with a higher consciousness of what they would be able to accomplish when united, and working hand-in-hand with the other European nations. The King replied in the same national spirit, warmly congratulating the Minister and the Commissioners (among whom we remark the illustrious name of Professor von Liebig) upon the success of the undertaking, for which he invoked the blessing of Heaven, and expressing the hope that the work of German union, as represented by this Exhibition, would not be merely transitory, but of an enduring character. Scarcely had his Majesty concluded, when three hearty cheers, accompanied by the sounds of the great organ and the splendid orchestra, thundered forth from the brilliant and crowded assembly; after which a procession was formed, and their Majesties were conducted by the Commissioners through the building.

The whole of the Diplomatic body, the Commissioners of the German States, and the high personages present, accompanied the procession. When the Royal personages entered the part of the building appropriated to the machinery moved by steam, the various machines were at once set in motion, and two immense steam-presses began to throw off thousands of copies of verses addressed to their Majesties, and which were distributed amongst the public. The Royal party was about an hour going over the building; and on their Majesties again reaching the throne, they took their



THE ENGLISH MEDIEVAL COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM — (SEE NEXT PAGE)

seats there for a short time, during which the Minister of Commerce announced that the Exhibition was opened. Their Majesties then directed the Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the German States to be severally presented to them; and the King decorated, with the Order of the Crown of Bavaria, MM. Voit and Cramer-Klett, the architects of the Crystal Palace. Their Majesties then left the building amidst loud acclamations, which accompanied them the whole way to the Royal residence.

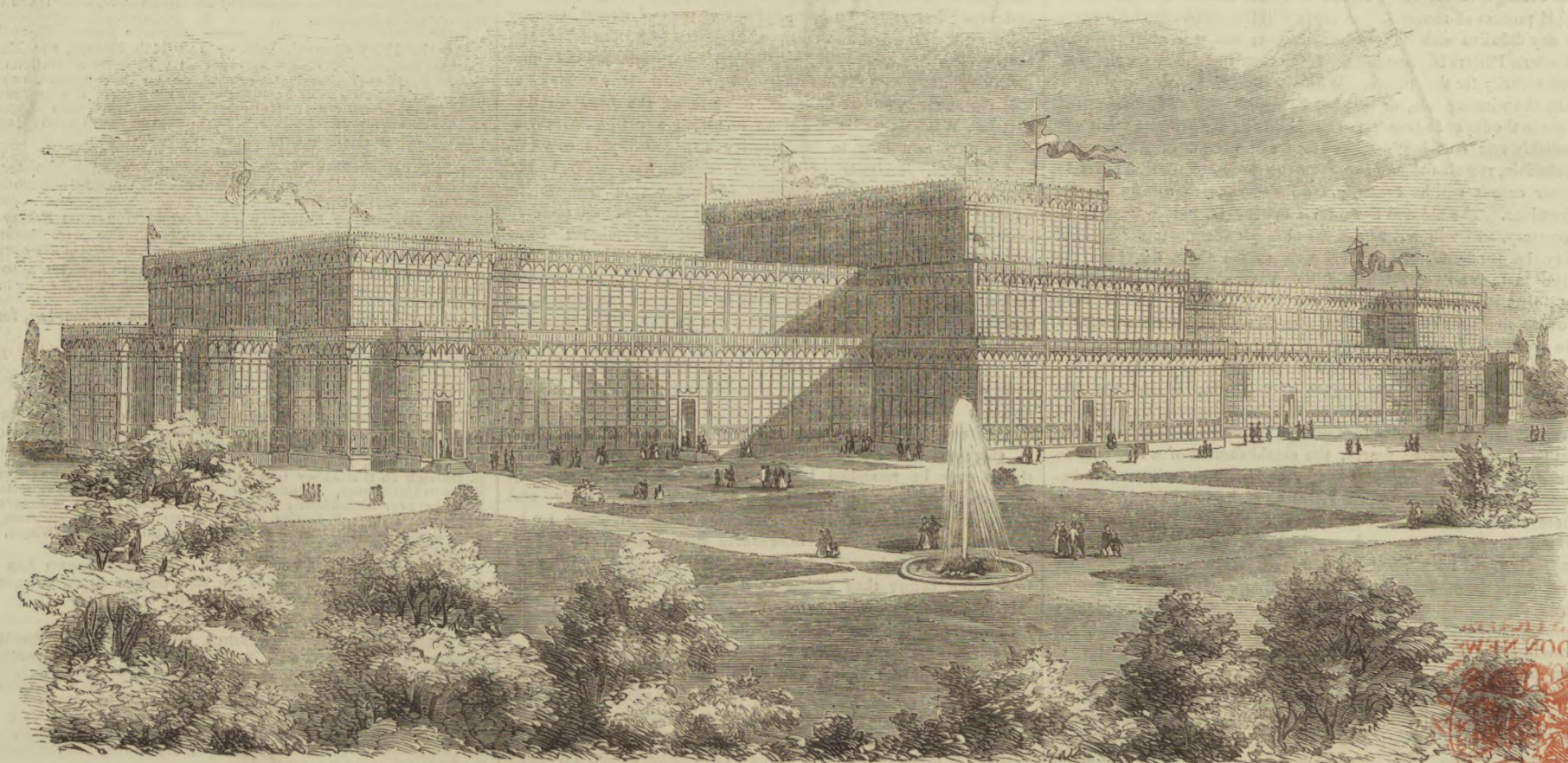
The building is constructed after the design of the Hyde-park Crystal Palace, and is of glass and iron. It stands in the Royal Botanic Gardens, its western side fronting the Karlsplatz. In plan it consists of a transept, and a double nave. The length of the whole building is 800 feet; the breadth of the nave aisles, 160 feet; length of the transept, 280 feet. Its entire area is 134,000 feet. The nave and transept are divided by colonnades, into five aisles, the middle nave being 80 feet high, while the height of the other aisles on both sides is only 34 feet. The middle aisle does not contain any galleries; but the side aisles have each two galleries, divided into different apartments for the reception of the goods, richly decorated by carpets, tapestry, and other hangings. For the machinery, a special building has been erected. The water runs off from the roof, through the hollow columns, into sewers and reservoirs constructed beneath for that purpose. The eastern and western ends, and northern and southern branches are approached by thirty-four steps. The entrance is by the northern arm, the exit by the south. About 30,000 cwt. of iron, and 215,700 square feet of glass have been employed. The force of resistance of the columns supporting the galleries was tried with a weight of 350 cwt.

The aspect of the interior of the building is very beautiful. At the junction of two of the aisles a colossal fountain has been erected. The articles arranged are tastefully exhibited in a new and striking manner, after the fashion of a chess-board, viz., in the length, after the class of the articles; in the breadth, according to the producing countries. The originator of this useful arrangement, which greatly facilitates the inspection, is Herr von Steinbeiss, one of the Zollverein representatives at the London Exhibition.

With respect to the general character of the Exhibition, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the want of a stronger national union is visible even in the patterns of the fancy articles. Every town or small principality has its own fashion, and pretends to an industry of its own. On the other hand, the beneficial influence of the Customs' union with Austria is remarkable. Among the different articles, the Literary department, with the beautiful illustrated editions of the German Classics, exhibited by the Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, are very prominent.

The Exhibition of Paintings is in a special building.

During the first weeks of the Exhibition, the performances



THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT MUNICH.

of the classical German drama, by first-rate actors of Germany—under the auspices of the director of the Royal Theatre, Dr. Dingelstedt—proved a great attraction. The same company will appear in London in 1856.

In consequence of these and other attractions, afforded by the splendid museums and picture-galleries of Munich, by the hospitality of its inhabitants, and the cheapness of living there, the city and its neighbourhood are crowded with foreign visitors, the number often amounting to 14,000.

THE ENGLISH MEDIEVAL COURT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THIS picturesque compartment of the Palace of Art at Sydenham contains a very interesting assemblage of architectural specimens, copied from our ancient churches and magnificent cathedrals. We select the details from Mr. S. Phillips's excellent "Guide":—

Entering the Court from the Nave, we find, immediately facing us, a door-way from Rochester Cathedral, coloured so as to give an idea of its appearance when first erected. We may remark here that the practice of colouring and gilding was carried to an almost extravagant extent in the Gothic style, although the effacing hand of Time has left comparatively few examples in a perfect state.

The most remarkable monument, on the left of the door, is the richly-decorated Easter sepulchre, from Hawton Church, Nottinghamshire, representing the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ. It was used as an altar; various rites being performed before it, between Good-Friday and Easter-day. Further on, in the angle, is a portion of Bishop Alcock's chantry chapel, from Ely Cathedral; on the other side of the adjoining doorway, which is a composition chiefly from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral, we remark the very beautiful oriel window of John o' Gaunt, at Lincoln, and next to it a portion of the elaborate altar-screen of Winchester Cathedral. On the right of the Rochester door is the finely-designed monument of Humphrey de Bohun, from Hereford Cathedral, with the effigies of the knight in complete armour. The door beyond corresponds to the one opposite; and further on, near the cloister, is one of the doors of Lichfield Cathedral, with its beautiful iron-work, the painting of which is remarkably clever; and a portion of Bishop Budwith's monument, from Wells; the exquisite niches and canopies round the walls of the Court are from Southwell Minster, Ely Cathedral, Beverley Minster, &c. The statues on a line with, and corresponding to, those on the monument of Bishop Budwith, are excellent examples of Late Gothic work, from Arncliffe Cathedral. The upper tier, consisting principally of sculpture, presents valuable examples of that art. The large statues beneath the canopies are from the facade of Wells; and the angels in the spandrels of the arches are from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral: they are all of the highest interest with reference to the history of sculpture in England. The floor presents a remarkable series of the best sepulchral monuments of the Gothic period which England possesses, viz., those of Queen Eleanor, from Westminster; Edward II., from Gloucester; the celebrated monument of William of Wykeham, from Winchester; and that of Edward the Black Prince, from Canterbury Cathedral.

Indeed, all the subjects in this Court are full of value and interest, and the numerous examples of Gothic art here collected—which we have not space to describe in detail—form a museum from which the visitor may obtain no inadequate idea of the rich treasures of our country.

In the illustration, the central monument is the splendid altar-tomb and recumbent effigies of Edward the Black Prince. To the left is the tomb of Humphrey de Bohun. The doorway is from Lincoln Cathedral. The upper niche and figure in the angle are from Wells Cathedral; and beneath it is a bracket from Ely Cathedral. The upper spandrels are from the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. The lower figure and niche in the angle are from Westminster Abbey; between which and the doorway is a niche from St. Mary's, Beverley; and next the tomb of Humphrey de Bohun is a niche from Southwell Minster.

The illustration upon the preceding page has been photographed and drawn on the wood by Mr. Philip H. Delamotte.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 20.—10th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Vimeira, 1808.
TUESDAY, 22.—Warren Hastings died, 1818.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Sir William Herschel died, 1822.
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Parmegiano died, 1640.
FRIDAY, 25.—Revolution at Brussels, 1830.
SATURDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Battle of Cressy, 1346.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1854.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. | M. 10. 5. A. 5. 0. 35. 1. 0. 1. 20. 1. 45. 2. 5. 2. 20. 2. 40. 2. 55. 3. 10. 3. 25. 3. 40. 3. 55. |

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

THE attempt of the Emperor Nicholas to persuade the Austrian Government that the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is a return to the *status quo ante bellum*, and a full compliance with all the demands which Austria has any interest or right to urge, has proved a failure. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his very able State paper, has once again played havoc with the logic of M. de Nesselrode and the Russian Chancellerie, and held it up to the derision of Europe. Whatever doubts were once entertained of the courage or sincerity of the Emperor Francis Joseph are in rapid process of removal. Austria will not consent to be a party to any delusive and hollow pacification; but will unite with the Western Powers in exacting from the Czar indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Whether the King of Prussia will take the winning side, or whether he will remain as faithful to the Czar in the days of adversity, as he did during the period when it was foolishly and confidently believed that the arms of Russia were invincible, remains to be proved by the course of events; but in either case it will be a matter of no consequence to any but the Prussians. The aid and advice of Prussia have ceased to be necessary, and will not be asked—and, probably, not accepted, if they be proffered. In a final note to the Czar, dated on the 11th inst., and dispatched from Vienna to St. Petersburg on that day, Austria, in conjunction with the Western Powers, demands of Russia five guarantees or conditions:—First, the abolition of the mischievous political Protectorate claimed and exercised by the Czar over the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and, in a minor degree, over Servia; second, the abolition of the still more pernicious religious Protectorate exercised over the Greek Christians in Turkey; third, the unrestricted navigation of the Danube; fourth, the establishment of a free port on the Black Sea; and fifth and last, the revision of all treaties between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. If the Czar should yield to these terms before the capture of Sebastopol or Cronstadt—which is not likely—there will be an end to the war, and peace will be secured at much less cost and sacrifice than could have been anticipated. But while the Czar deliberates, the war will proceed. The attack on Sebastopol has already commenced; and if that place be taken, as we trust it will, the conditions of peace will no longer be so few or so little galling to the Autocrat. The Allies might even now demand that he should pay the whole cost of the naval and military armaments which they have dispatched against him; but if Sebastopol fall into their hands, he must expect harder conditions. The five which were submitted to him while

his territories remained intact will neither meet the strict justice nor the wider policy of the case, when his fleets shall have been taken and his fortresses shall have been destroyed. It will then become a question whether Russia shall be suffered to remain a naval power, and to menace Europe, either from the Black Sea or from the Baltic. If he knew his interest, the Czar would yield at the present time, and escape vengeance, if he could not altogether escape justice. It is not likely that he will be so wise and clear-sighted; and it will, perhaps, be all the better for Europe that the blind obstinacy which has led him so far should lead him still further; and that the retributive justice which is destined to overtake him should be as mighty as his offences.

AN important question of Copyright has lately been decided by the House of Lords; but decided in such a manner as to show that the law of England is sometimes absurd as well as unjust. A short history of the now celebrated case of Boosey against JEFFREYS, or JEFFREYS against BOOSEY—for plaintiff and defendant have changed places in the course of the protracted litigation—is a necessary preliminary to any arguments upon the principles involved in the question. In the year 1831, Bellini, the composer, resident at Milan, composed in that city the music of the well-known and beautiful opera entitled "La Sonnambula." Of course Bellini did not consider his work to be public property. He did not write for the pure love of writing—but with some expectation of pecuniary recompense. He looked upon his composition as his own; and expected to live, like other men of genius (and of no genius), by the proceeds of his industry and his talent. He, therefore, in the exercise of his undoubted privilege, disposed of the copyright to a person named Riccardi; and the opera of "La Sonnambula," not having been previously published, became the property of the person last mentioned—as a watch, or a cask of wine, or a bale of cotton, or a new palétot, might have become, under the same circumstances of *bona-fide* purchase. Mr. Riccardi came to England with his property, and disposed of it for a consideration to Mr. Boosey. But, although Mr. Boosey, if he had purchased the watch, the wine, the cotton, the palétot, or even a quire of blank paper from Mr. Riccardi, would have been protected in such purchase by the whole weight and majesty of English law; and although to dispossess him against his will of either of those articles would have been held to be an act of felony, or at the very least of petty larceny, the law did not protect him in the possession of the work of M. Bellini's genius. Mr. Jeffreys—who had given Mr. Riccardi and Mr. Boosey no thing—reprinted, for his own profit and advantage, an air or airs from "La Sonnambula," relying upon the vague and unsatisfactory state of the law of copyright; and denying, in fact, that Mr. Boosey had, or could, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any copyright whatever in the works—musical or literary—of a foreigner resident abroad. An action was brought by Mr. Boosey in the Court of Exchequer to establish his right, through Riccardi, and, therefore, through Bellini. It was decided against him; whereupon Mr. Boosey appealed, and a new trial was granted by the Exchequer Chamber. In due course the case came before the House of Lords as the ultimate legal tribunal. Last week, their Lordships finally decided that Mr. Boosey had acquired no copyright—and that Mr. Jeffreys, who would not have been free to appropriate to himself the blank paper on which M. Bellini had determined to write an opera—was free to reproduce the musical notes, which gave the valueless paper a high market price. Such, it appears on the highest known authority, is the state of the English Law of Copyright, except in the case of France, with which country we have an international arrangement consistent with common sense and common justice. If this be really the law—and after the decision of the House of Lords there is no longer room to doubt the fact—practical men will have little hesitation in declaring their conviction that it requires to be changed as speedily as possible. If it does not go to the full extent of treating foreign men of genius like foxes or wolves, as *fera natura*—(for if the foreigner will come and write his work in England, he may sell it in England, and his assignees may set all the race of pirates at defiance)—yet it treats the foreigner generally as a person who has no claim upon English equity. It establishes a difference between more tangible merchandise, such as legs of mutton and broadcloth, and the compositions of men of genius, thereby ignoring the essential fact that men of genius look, like other mortals, to earn legs of mutton, broadcloth, hard cash, and all other necessary supplies of their physical wants. If we look to the practical operation of such a state of the law, we find that Mr. Washington Irving, if he had been a cotton merchant, might have sent over to Mr. Bentley any quantity of cotton—and no man, foreigner or English, could have robbed Mr. Bentley of the smallest quantity of that cotton without incurring the penalty that attaches by the laws of all civilised countries to those who wilfully break the eighth commandment; but Mr. Washington Irving being only an author, who writes immortal books, cannot convey to Mr. Bentley any property in such books, unless it be in the actual manuscript, or sheets of paper, on which his thoughts are written. The thoughts themselves belong to Mr. Jeffreys, or to Mr. Jones, or to Mr. Anybody, who chooses to make a profit out of them. Such a state of the law is rather too scandalous to be tolerated in a civilised country, which is, or ought to be, proud of its literature and its arts, and of the encouragement which it is supposed to afford to them. Possibly this state of things may be remedied by an international copyright—such as has, happily, been established between this country and France. At all events a remedy of some kind ought to be applied. Our intellectual intercourse with Italy is not great, and future Bellinis will, doubtless, avail themselves of a visit to London before they assign their property for publication in this country; but it is in our intercourse with America that mischief and disgrace will ensue if the law be not altered. These great nations will continue to be the mutual pirates that they are at present, and literature in both countries will soon be abandoned as a profession, by every man who expects to perform what the world so rigorously exacts of him, that if he eat he shall pay, and that if he live in society he shall fulfil all the obligations of a citizen. It seems strange that so simple a question should have been

made so complicated by the lawyers—or, perhaps, we should say by the Judges; but we hope the day is coming when sounder principles will prevail, and when it will be, at least, as great an offence to rob authors, or their assignees, of their literary property, as it is to steal handkerchiefs or watches from the pockets of the passengers in Fleet-street, or the Broadway of New York.

It may be interesting, at the present time, when the intercourse between Great Britain and Egypt is so rapidly increasing, to direct attention to the recent accession of so enlightened a ruler as Said Pacha. The Sultan appears to be fully aware of the merits of his Viceroy—late intelligence from Constantinople, announcing that his Majesty has issued a firman confirming him in all his dignities and prerogatives, and conferring on him the title of Vizier, which is the highest rank in the Turkish Empire.

The policy of Said Pacha, as already developed, offers a favourable contrast to that of his predecessor. Among other highly necessary reforms, he has ordered the produce of the Government farms to be sold by public auction, and has permitted the native holders of produce to sell their property in an open market, free from all Government interference. In fact, his Highness has carried out, as far as possible, the principle of Free-trade; and put an end to the mischievous monopoly practised by his predecessor, Abbas Pacha—who, not long before his death, ordered every native cultivator to be bastinadoed whenever he should be found making sales or contracts with Europeans, and declared all such contracts to be null and void. The remonstrances of the European Consuls were disregarded by Abbas Pacha, and numerous claims of Europeans against the Egyptian Government were treated with the same indifference. His successor, however, has given orders to arrange all these matters satisfactorily; and, amongst other boons, which he has granted to the people, is the abolition of the "ocroi," or town duties. The new Pacha has appointed as his Chief Secretary, Koenig Bey, who was formerly tutor to his Highness, and is highly qualified to fill the appointment. This selection, as well as several others of equal importance, gives every confidence that the Viceroy—unlike his predecessor, who employed only those who would pander to his caprice and despotism—will surround himself with men of honour and capacity. Abbas Pacha succeeded, by dint of large sums of money and costly presents, in getting released from the "Tanzimat," which deprived the Pachas of the Turkish Empire of the power of life and death over their subjects; and it was by retaining that power that Abbas Pacha was enabled to defy the family of Mohamed Ali, as well as the principal personages of his Court and Cabinet, who might have been disposed to quarrel with, or amend, his policy. Providence having placed at the head of the Government of Egypt an enlightened and liberal Prince, we are justified in believing that his aim will be to govern justly, and to endeavour to regenerate his country. The resources of Egypt are great; and only require skilful and patient development to enable that country to assume a much higher position than it has ever enjoyed since the days of the Pharaohs.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen went in state on Saturday to close the Session of Parliament. At one o'clock a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards marched into the court-yard of the Palace, with the band of the regiment. At twenty minutes to two o'clock the Royal procession, consisting of six carriages, each drawn by six horses, and the State-coach, left Buckingham Palace. The Queen's Marshalman and a detachment of the Yeomen of the Guard preceded the State-coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, which conveyed her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; who were accompanied in the carriage by the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duchess of Wellington, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes. The Queen returned to the Palace at five minutes past three o'clock, and was received, on alighting, by the Vice-Chamberlain. At twenty minutes past four o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, the Master of the Household, and Captain Du Plat, took their departure from Buckingham Palace for Osborne, where the Royal party arrived twenty minutes after eight o'clock.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice attended Divine service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, rode out on horseback. The party at dinner included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Sir George and Lady Couper, the Rev. George Prothero, and Mr. Gibbs.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, cruised in the *Fairy*.

At the Privy Council, held on the 11th instant, the Earl of Durham was sworn in Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., was also, by the Queen's command, sworn in one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The new seals of office for the fourth Secretary of State—viz., the signet, the sign manual, and the cachet (executed by Mr. Wyon)—were approved by the Queen in Council, and delivered to the Duke of Newcastle.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, has left town for Germany. The Count Louis Corti is Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Minister.

The Marquis of Salisbury left Hatfield House, on Friday last, to pass a few weeks on his estates in Scotland. The Marchioness and family remain at Hatfield during his Lordship's absence in the North.

Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, who have been on a tour in Germany, have arrived at Paris, and intend to make a brief *sejour* in that capital.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Wednesday, for the Lakes.

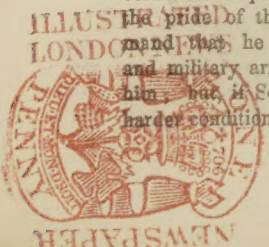
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. J. F. Ingham, M.A., to Lambeth. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Phelps to Stapleford, near Milton; the Venerable J. Rushton, D.D., to Blackburn, Lancashire; Rev. R. D. Duffield to Great Evernden, near Cambridge; Rev. E. Harston to the Abbey Church of Sherborne, Dorsetshire; Rev. H. Milne to Harlington. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. F. R. J. B. Hains, B.A., to Hoylake, near Birkenhead; Rev. W. C. L. Aspinall to St. Michael's, Birmingham; Rev. S. F. Davies, B.A., to Kingshorpe, near Northampton; Rev. F. Shepherd, to Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire; Rev. J. Whytt, B.A., to Thorp Hesley, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

TESTIMONIAL.—A testimonial of regard and esteem has been presented by the congregation to the Rev. Godwin Swift, M.A., on his leaving the Curacy of Christ Church, Bradford, Yorkshire.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OMNIBUS QUESTION.—The threatened withdrawal of the omnibuses, in consequence of the rigid regulations issued by the Commissioners of Police, has been averted, chiefly by the interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom Mr. Bradfield, on the part of the Stage Carriage Committee, made an appeal.

A PLEASURE TRIP TO THE BALTIC has been set on foot by a Glasgow speculator. A steamer will be dispatched from Glasgow about the 25th instant; will call at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and the station of the fleet; returning in three weeks.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Low at Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Departure of Temperature from Average. | Degree of Humidity. | Direction of Wind. | Rain in Inches. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Aug. 11 | 29.924 | 75.6 | 52.5 | 61.5 | - 0.2 | 63 | S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 12 | 29.894 | 70.2 | 57.3 | 62.7 | + 1.1 | 76 | S.S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 13 | 29.818 | 80.5 | 51.5 | 66.8 | + 5.4 | 82 | S. | 0.10 |
| " 14 | 29.690 | 77.1 | 56.7 | 65.4 | + 4.1 | 74 | S. & S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 15 | 29.809 | 69.8 | 50.4 | 58.5 | - 2.7 | 68 | S.W. | 0.12 |
| " 16 | 29.797 | 69.0 | 48.0 | 56.2 | - 4.9 | 82 | S. & W. | 0.00 |
| " 17 | 29.965 | 65.2 | 45.0 | 53.3 | - 7.8 | 81 | W. | 0.08 |

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.92 inches at the beginning of this week to 29.69 by the morning of the 14th; then increased to 29.81 inches by the 15th; decreased to 29.80 by the morning of the 16th; and increased to 29.97 inches by the end of the week, at the height of 82 ft. The mean reading for the week was 29.84 inches.

The mean daily temperature was above the average on the 12th, 13th, and 14th; and below the average on the remaining four days.

The mean temperature of the week was 60.6°; which is 0.7° below the average.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 52.2°; and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 8.4°.

The range of temperature during the week was 35.2°; being the difference between the highest temperature on the 13th and the lowest on the 17th.

The mean daily range of temperature was 20.9°. The greatest was 23.1°, on the 11th, and the least was 12.9°, on the 12th.

Thunder was heard in the afternoon of the 17th.

Rain fell on the 15th and on the 17th, to the depth of two tenths of an inch. The air has been frequently misty.

Lewisham, August 18, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday August 12th, the births of 820 boys, and of 812 girls, were registered within the metropolitan districts; and within the same period the deaths of 924 males, and of 908 females. Of the deaths, 833 were at ages less than fifteen years; 286 exceeded sixty; and 661 were between those ages. The average number of deaths in the same week, in the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1221; and therefore the number of deaths exceeded the estimated number by 611. The number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 230: this result is very unusual. To zymotic diseases, 1063 deaths were attributed: of these scarlet fever caused 86; diarrhoea, 195; cholera, 644; and typhus, 53. The other classes of diseases caused about their average number of deaths. The present epidemic is on the increase. Its progress, week by week, is shown by the following numbers—5, 26, 133, 399, and (last week) 614. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery in the same five weeks were—51, 63, 87, 146, and 200. The number of deaths caused by cholera in the different districts are as follows:—In the west districts, there was one death in 5500 inhabitants; in the north and central districts, one in 13,000; in the east district, one in 8000; but in the south districts (those situated on the south side of the river Thames) the deaths were one in 1400 of the inhabitants.

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW PUBLIC-HOUSES ACT IN LONDON.—Sunday was the first day on which the New Beer Bill came into operation, and after ten o'clock at night there was some excitement in the vicinity of the railways. As the hour of tea drew near, most of the licensed victuallers, who had put the hands of their clocks forward some few minutes, so as to clear their houses in sufficient time to avoid the pains and penalties of the new law, had the greatest difficulty in getting their customers to leave. Many refused, unless they were turned out by the police, and owing to the arrangement made by the respective superintendents of each division, in having constables placed round each house, the various taverns were soon cleared. It was remarked by the police that they never found the trade so anxious to conform to any Act of Parliament as on the present occasion. In the immediate neighbourhood of the South-Western Railway Terminus, in the Waterloo-road, upon the arrival of the various excursion trains from Hampton Court, Richmond, Windsor, and Southampton, it appeared that some of the passengers were ignorant of the new bill having come into operation, and having been refused any refreshment in the towns they had visited, they expected that they would meet with every accommodation on reaching the metropolis. A crowd claimed the right of being supplied with refreshments, on the ground of being travellers; but the neighbouring publicans refused to supply any as travellers, unless a bond fide case were made out. Several of the metropolitan houses having tea-gardens attached to their premises were exposed to greater danger of being proceeded against than others, owing to the visitors calling for more drink than could be consumed in the time allowed by the new bill; the orders given were disregarded by the several guests, but the houses were, after some trouble, closed at the appointed time. In the neighbourhood of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Shoreditch, a similar scene of disappointment took place—the various passengers being refused refreshment upon their arrival by the different trains from Yarmouth, Norwich, Colchester, Cambridge, and other places. In several places, more especially in the neighbourhood of Lambeth, persons who had travelled by the trains from the country, after demanding admission on the ground of being travellers, on being refused, pretended that they were seized with the cholera, but, without the interference of the police, none of those were served.

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—The contest for the Leander coat, badge, and freedom—a portion of the last day's sport at the above great meeting—was, on Tuesday evening, brought to a close. It will be remembered that, in the third heat for this race, the contest was throughout most exciting, and ended with Weedon and Pocock, the two leading men, being so level that it was declared a dead heat; and Tuesday evening was appointed to decide the race. The race was won by Pocock, although there were not more than nine or ten feet between his stern and his opponent's stern.

GREAT FIRE AT CUBITT'S FACTORY.—The most extensive conflagration that has occurred in the metropolis for several years past, happened on Thursday morning at Pimlico, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock. The disaster commenced in a range of premises belonging to Messrs. Cubitt, nearly 200 feet long, which were adjoined by another building, upwards of 200 feet square, used as the joiners' houses. The last-named buildings being in such close proximity to sundry other buildings, it soon became apparent that unless the flames could be assuaged in their commencement a terrible loss of property must unquestionably ensue. The watchman employed on the premises, and as many hands as he could collect together, at once endeavoured to confine the conflagration to that part of the well-known and extensive works in which they commenced. For some time their labours appeared to be crowned with success; but, all of a sudden, the fire, as if fed by some ignitable liquid, rushed forward in four or five directions; leaping, in rapid succession, everything in the extensive range of premises in which the disaster commenced, and extending from thence to a lofty row of workshops used as the joiners' houses. By half-past one o'clock the fire might be said to be at its height, and a more powerful body of flame has rarely, if ever before, been witnessed in this part of the metropolis. A crowd, numbering nearly 20,000 persons, were on Westminster and Vauxhall-bridges, whilst the paths along the river Thames on either side were studied with spectators. The fire was not got under till a late hour on Thursday. No estimate has yet been made of the loss sustained; but, on a rough calculation, it has been rated at £30,000, to meet which there are heavy insurances.

THE CHOLERA IN MILLBANK PRISON.—About twenty deaths from cholera have taken place there; and, in consequence, it has been decided to remove the whole of the convicts temporarily to Dorchester. About 600 arrived at Dorchester Barracks in one train, by the South-Western Railway, a few days since. An immense number of keepers accompany the convicts.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Monday evening a collision took place on the North London Railway, near Kingsland station, by which a number of passengers were seriously injured. The stoker was very much scalded, two assistant guards were dangerously wounded, and the engine-driver was killed.

It appears from the *Moniteur* that an extraordinary credit has been opened, chargeable on the Estimates of the year 1854, for a sum of 8,000,000 of francs, to carry out the testamentary dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon I.

WARLIKE SYMPTOMS IN PRUSSIA.—Very great activity is observable in all the military departments of Prussia. The garrison of Danzig, about 10,000 men, are kept at continual drill. Rifle practice, pontoon and boat bridge building, are daily exercised; and the entire army and landwehr of the kingdom, amounting to about 200,000 men—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—is held ready for action at fourteen days' notice.

MR. EDMUND O'FLAHERTY.—The charge of forgery against this person was again investigated on Tuesday, in Dublin, and Mr. Keogh testified that his name written on the back of one of the bills was a forgery. A warrant is to be issued. It was stated in the Court that Mr. O'Flaherty has gone to Copenhagen, having selected that place of residence because of the non-existence of any international treaty between Denmark and England relative to the giving up of fugitives from justice.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The only subject of any engrossing interest in literature, during the present week, turns on the comprehensive and learned speeches of Lords Cranworth, Brougham, and St. Leonards, on the recent decision in the House of Lords, that a foreigner (an American, of course included) has no copyright in this country. The speeches are evidently corrected by the learned Lords who delivered them, and will be found to repay attention. Authors and publishers should make themselves acquainted with the arguments of the case, as set forth at great length in these able speeches. Indeed, many authors are already masters of the subject, and we have heard the case argued with legal and commercial skill, by both authors and publishers. Some side with the Court of Exchequer, who pronounced in favour of a foreigner's right to a copyright in this country, and others in favour of the recent decision of the House of Lords, which reversed the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.

The Lord Chancellor contends, "*prima facie*, that the legislation of the country must be taken into account by its own subjects exclusively;" that he is bound to interpret the laws; not, as Lord Brougham expresses it, with views of expediency or of public policy (which both affect to think influenced in some degree the decision of the Court of Exchequer), but merely as they are to be read by legal lights. A foreigner, therefore, can have no copyright in this country, unless perhaps by residence, and possibly by first publication here.

It has been decided (says Lord St. Leonards), and it is no longer to be disputed, nor is it attempted to be disputed, that the first publication must take place here; but that is only by implication—it is not by express enactment, but by implication from the provisions in the Act of Parliament. Well, then, the first publication must take place here. Must the printing take place here? There is no such actual provision. It is not said so; but I apprehend it is implied, I think it is clearly implied from the provisions of the Act, that the printing must take place here.

There is a difficulty with respect to what is to constitute residence here. Lord St. Leonards attempts a definition, but it is not one likely to meet with general approbation, or, in the Lord Chancellor's words, cut the knot of the matter. Lord Brougham grapples with an alleged difficulty:—

Among a good deal of somewhat popular and declamatory matter which is to be found in this case, may be mentioned that more plausible and more showy than solid objection taken, that the consequence of confining the statute to our own territory will be to make a foreign author come over to Dover in order to have the exclusive privilege, whereas, if he stopped at Calais, he could not have it. This is only one of the consequences of any law which is bounded in its operation by extent of territory. We have abundant instances of such results, both in our civil and in our criminal law, and sometimes in both civil and criminal law together, arising out of the same diversity of jurisprudence. Married one foot or even an inch on this side of the middle of a bridge between England and Scotland, the parties have been held by all the Judges guilty of felony, and their issue bastard; when, had the implied contract been made a foot or even an inch to the north, the marriage would have been lawful, and its issue legitimate? The English female owner of an estate in settlement, if she comes to Dover and there lies in, produces issue inheritable, being English issue—if she had been taken in labour at Calais, the issue would have been alien, and could not have taken the estate.

If a fine day at Dover is sufficient to constitute residence, we shall have French authors entitled to a copyright on the score of a dinner at the Lord Warden Hotel; and American authors entitled, in the same way, to the privileges of British authors for a week at Liverpool, including a hurried visit to Stratford-upon-Avon.

An author's right is thus stated by Lord Brougham:—

The right of the author before publication we may take to be unquestioned; and we may even assume that it never was, when accurately defined, denied he has the undisputed right to his manuscript; he may withhold or he may communicate it; and, communicating, he may limit the number of persons to whom it is imparted, and impose such restrictions as he pleases upon their use of it. The fulfilment of the annexed conditions he may proceed to enforce, and for their breach he may claim compensation. But if he makes his composition public, can he retain the exclusive right which he had before? Is he entitled to prevent all from using his manuscript by multiplying copies—entitled to confine this use of it to those whom he specially allows so to do? Has he such a property in his composition as extends universally and endures perpetually, the property continuing in him whosoever and whencesoever that composition may be found to exist? In other words, can his thoughts, or the results of his mental labour, or the produce of his genius, be considered as something fixed and defined, which belongs to him exclusively, at all times, and in all places? That is the question.

Well, has he the right? But on this question neither authors nor lawyers agree. What says Mr. Prescott, who has just received from his countrymen ten thousand pounds for the first two volumes of his new work? How, with this new decision, will Mr. Bentley stand with Mr. Prescott?

This important decision, of so much consequence to every author, grew out of an assignment of Bellini, a Milanese; and the condition of the assignment is thus lucidly put by Lord St. Leonards:—

The first question is, how can a right exist in Bellini, as a foreigner, to copyright in this country? He has it by the law of Milan, because he is a native-born subject, or a subject at all events by residence, and the law of that country gives it to him; but, the moment he steps out of that country, he can have no other right than is involved in the mere possession of the subject-matter in his hands, except so far as any country to which he resorts may give him a right. Then, in order to obtain copyright here, he must come and perform, as I have already shown, the condition annexed to the enjoyment of that right; and I hold it, my Lords, to be perfectly clear, that that condition is, that he must reside in this country. Then, if that be so, and he did not perform the condition, he never had the right to assign, and he could not, therefore, assign that which never existed. Remaining abroad, he could not have the right, for the common law of this country gave him no such right, neither did the statute law of this country give him any such right. Therefore, whilst at Milan he had a Milanese copyright; but he had not, and could not, acquire a right in this country; and, if he had no right in this country, he could assign none.

It is quite clear that American authors have as much interest in this great question as English authors.

London has not, since the burning of the Houses of Parliament, and the Armoury in the Tower, witnessed a more awful visitation of fire than was seen on Wednesday night last, on the banks of the Thames, between Vauxhall-bridge and Chelsea; when the extensive manufactory of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the Lord of Belgravia, was in a few hours reduced to ashes. The night was fine—the wind high, and in an evil quarter—the flames fierce and uncontrollable. Like all great fires, it was obscurely bred—making small outlets into open air, and leaping, as it were, from room to room with prodigious velocity. The silver Thames was seen to roll by a golden stream; while the moon, in her last quarter, sailed silently supreme over the raging conflagration below.

A key of fire ran all along the shore. And lightened all the river with a blaze.

A few facts of moment for our column may be found in Parliamentary Papers. Thus, we learn from the Post-office Report, just issued, that the Government pays to Railway Companies, for the conveyance of mails, no less a sum than £372,000 per annum. The contracts with the Companies are, we are told, to be more carefully looked after, and "the mail-coach office at St. Martin's-le-Grand"—that last association of old coaching days, with the Angel, at Islington, and the White Horse Cellar, at Piccadilly, is to be abolished. There are many still living who can recollect, seventy years since, the first mail-coach.

Antiquaries—Irish antiquaries especially—are talking about the expected sale of the curious museum of antiquities, formed by the late Mr. Crofton Croker. Mr. Croker was rich in Irish antiquities, and especially strong in tobacco-pipes of all ages, shapes, and countries. But a more covetable treasure than any pipe was the autograph he possessed of the author of the "Fairy Queen"—a lease or an assignment of land connected with Spenser's Irish property, and signed by the poet's own hand. The autograph of Spenser is even rarer than that of Shakespeare.

The excuse of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for not waving the fees on the erection of the statue of Thomas Campbell is, that the monumental fee fund constitutes the fabric fund for the repair of the building. If this is the case, why, let us ask, is Westminster Abbey, with more monuments in it than all the cathedrals in England put together, in such bad repair—while some of our cathedrals, with no such fund, and estates of no such value, are undergoing the most careful and conscientious repair? Making the fee fund a fabric fund is an ingenious mode of palliating what is, in some public cases (like this of Campbell, especially), an extortion, unworthy of any Dean and Chapter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice two hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a league from the course, or more.
SIR FRA. CIS H. DOYLE.

Just as Newmarket had reassured itself, by the arrival of a string of Burleigh stud yearlings at Harlocks, that the Marquis of Exeter had again repented him of quitting his much-loved turf, Mr. Greville's intended retirement (which was whispered in the Spring) was officially announced. His racing career commenced in 1821, when he succeeded Mr. Warwick Lake as director of the Duke of York's string, which at that time included Banker and some eighteen others. After his Grace's death, in 1826, he became the sole possessor of the Royal "purple jacket and black cap," which, under Arncliffe's and Nat's auspices, have met Mr. Clark's eye first in many a well-foughten field for upwards of a quarter of a century. One of the first "cracks" he brought out was Whale by Whalebone, who beat Beiram, and ran second to Rubini in the Goodwood Cup of 1833. His favourite mare Preserve also did everything that was asked of her as a two-year-old, but had the misfortune to encounter Queen of Trumps on the Oaks day. Two years after, he very unexpectedly won the St. Leger with Mango, who was ridden in a most dashing and courageous style by the late Sam Day, jun.; a result very little expected by those who had seen his heart-breaking finish with Rattrap, at Ascot. Mr. G's efforts to secure the Derby, were most fruitless, as Canadian, whom he purchased for 3000 guineas, went lame shortly before the race, and a *nisi prius* trial with a critical sporting paper, was the result, while Alarm threw Nat shortly after starting, and got entangled in the chains near Tattenham Corner. That son of Venison's subsequent triumphs in the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Emperor's Cup, Orange Cup, and 1000 Guineas match with Sorella, quite redeemed his Epom failure; but he was, in his turn, after proving himself the highest class horse that his owner ever had, out down, or rather fairly broken down by the tremendous speed of the Traverser, in a 1000 Guineas T. Y. C. match. Mr. Greville bred nearly every one of his own two-year-olds; but, in consequence of his confederacy with Mr. Payne, he did not keep an extensive string. Frantio, Tormentor, Cariboo, Adine, and Ariosto, rank among his most successful animals; but his stake winnings have never been very large. As a judge of racing he is almost unequalled, and his recent sale of fourteen yearlings, at an average of 441 guineas apiece, speaks volumes for his judgment in his favourite stud matters. Orlando, whom he purchased for 3100 guineas, at Colonel Lord Ribblesdale's sale, and Alarm, are his principal sires; he is also, we believe, the owner of Slane; and thus his indirect connection with the turf is not likely to be severed, as the first-named is quite as much prized by him as ever Touchstone was by the late Marquis of Westminster or old Emilius by Mr. Thornhill.

The meetings at Egham and Wolverhampton were both barren in incident, and the running did not in any way bear upon the York and Doncaster events. Acrobat has come into favour again, and it is expected that he and Dervish will both show at York—one in the North and South of England Stakes, and the other in the Great Yorkshire. At present, Dervish is the "intended" of the stable; but, as Frank Butler is staying with Scott at Whitewall, and "wasting" to ride at York, a different decision may be arrived at when Lord Derby calls a Cabinet Council on the subject, after those events. King Tom is supposed to have been stopped in his work by the weak snew which failed him last autumn; and the *on dit* is, that he cannot be got ready in time. His friends have slightly rallied round him again; but, to our eye, he is more a Derby than a St. Leger horse, and we do not see how he is to beat Acrobat. Our belief is that the Baron's horse has been doing no work for some time past, and that he will never see the post. The Trapper is also said to be very indur in his legs, and hence the present coincidence of Scott's party that the road is clear for Dervish. Their present Goodwood excuse for him is that he was quite unprepared when he ran there. Ivan is thought, at Richmond, to be better than Tros, and Calamus is not a little fancied by his stable. "The Squire" will probably start Champagne; and, to judge from previous running, there is not a pound between him and Soythian, though the latter has fifteen points the best of it in the betting. It is rumoured that Lord Eglinton (whose old favourite, St. Bennett, won a prize at the Ripon show) will not send Dirk Hatteraick to York—where he would have to encounter Scott's crack two-year-old in the Convivial Stakes—but reserve him for his double Doncaster engagements. We can learn nothing about the probable starters for the Black Duck Stakes of 1000 sovs, 300 ft., the entries for which consist of four dark animals and Rambling Katie. Never before did so large a stake excite so little interest.

There have been no sales of any importance during the week: we hear, however, that Lord Derby has made an offer for Soythian, and that "Mr. Howard," adopting Lord Exeter's rule, would not sell him without Prince Arthur and the remainder of his horses at Whitewall. Apropos of coursing, we may add that Mr. Brown's Doncaster sale includes forty-five lots, and it seems that the Bedlamite litter of six have won twenty-five cups, or stakes, divided eight, and run up for six—feats which quite place it on a par with the celebrated War Eagle litter, and confer double honour on the blood of the coal-black Figaro.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Guicowar, 1. Calot, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Boddicot, 1. St. Clair, 2.
Wolverhampton Stakes.—Newbold, 1. The Vet, 2.
Committee Stakes.—Climicina, 1. Evangelina, 2.
Ladies' Purse of 50 sovs.—Miss Hampton filly, 1.

TUESDAY.

Chillington Stakes.—Cossey, 1. Clara Clark, 2.
Free Handicap.—Kennyside Hens, 1. Dagobert, 2.
Patchull Handicap.—Amalgamation, 1. Le Juit, 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Peggy, 1. Defiance, 2.
Borough Members' Plate.—Verulam filly, 1. Red Deer filly, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Plate.—Oxus, 1. Inder, 2.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Diomedea, 2.
King John Stakes.—Saucebox, 1. Wapiti filly, 2.
Runnymede Stakes.—Bordeaux, 1. Sir Mark, 2.
Railway Stakes.—Crystal, 1. Oxus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Magna Charta Stakes.—Saucebox, 1. Glenstrae, 2.
Egham Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Mayday, 2.
Town Plate.—Red Rose, 1. Warwick, 2.
Barons' Stakes.—Miami filly, 1. Miss Littler, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Black Swan, 1. Banstead, 2.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Chorus, 1. Vestige, 2.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta commenced at Cowes, on Tuesday. The morning, up to nine o'clock, was very fine; but shortly afterwards the sun became obscured, dark clouds were visible around, and were soon accompanied by copious showers of rain and gusts of wind. At 57 minutes past nine the preparatory gun was fired for vessels intending to start for this Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup, of 100 guineas, for cutters and yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The following yachts were entered to contest for the prize:—

| Yacht. | Tonn. | Owner. |
|--------|-------|-------------------------|
| Arrow | 102 | Mr. T. Chamberlayne. |
| Julia | 111 | Mr. W. Perce. |
| Osprey | 59 | Lieut.-Colonel Hussey. |
| Aurora | 60 | Mr. Le Marchant Thomas. |

At 10h. 2m., all being in readiness, the starting-gun was fired, when, as usual, the *Arrow* was the first to get away, but was followed closely by the *Julia*, and in her wake the *Osprey*, the *Aurora* being astern.

On the way down to the Nab Light the *Osprey* obtained the lead, and rounded it slightly in advance of the *Arrow*; but on the return, in consequence of the *Osprey* going about and making a tack towards Appley, she lost the advantage, and took the second place.

After having passed the No-man Buoy, the *Osprey* seemed to have lost her position, for soon she was compelled to give up her second place to the *Julia*, that was close on her quarters, which was the order in which they passed Cowes Castle, on their way to Yarmouth. The *Arrow* was the first to round the mark-boat at this extreme point of the course, leading the *Julia* by but two minutes only; but scarcely had the *Osprey* rounded when one of her crew fell overboard and was drowned. The utmost endeavours were made to find him, but without effect, and the *Osprey* and *Aurora* returned to Cowes at a late hour.

The course by the *Arrow* was performed, on the return to Cowes, in the most rapid manner ever remembered to have witnessed, arriving at the winning-post as under:—

| Yacht. | Time. |
|--------|--------------|
| Arrow | 3h. 35m. 0s. |
| Julia | 3 50 0 |

The others, from the reasons above stated, were, of course, not timed. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the esplanade in front of the club-house, which drew together an immense body of persons. In the course of the evening, the *Fairy* and *Ellin*, Royal yachts, came down from Osborne into Cowes Roads, having on board his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, who had attended the regatta for the purpose of witnessing the pyrotechnic display. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, gave a dinner on board his splendid yacht, the *Zara*, to a select party of friends.



CUIRASSIER.

THE HUNDRED GUARDS.
(ESCORT UNIFORM.)

ARTILLERY.

CUIRASSIER.

GUIDE.

THE HUNDRED GUARDS.
(PALACE UNIFORM.)

CAVALRY OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—(SEE PAGE 158.)



FOOT CHASSEURS.

VOLTIGEUR.

GRENADIER.

ENGINEERS

FOOT CHASSEUR.

INFANTRY OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.

(With Two Illustrations by Valentin.)

The splendid painting representing Napoleon bidding farewell to his Imperial Guard at the Palace of Fontainebleau is familiar to every one. On the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, those magnificent legions were bereft of their distinguished designation. The eagles that soared triumphantly over the ensanguined plains of Austerlitz and Wagram, closed their spread pinions and lowered each haughty crest to the combined influence of the supporters of the fleur-de-lis. But, like the phoenix rising from her ashes, the Imperial Guard of Napoleon sprang into re-existence, imbued with additional ardour, to be quenched with the best blood of those devoted soldiers on the ever-memorable field of Waterloo. Long years have passed away since all that remained of the Old and Young Guard has been the memory of unsurpassed valour by which they immortalised the records of their time. But a new era has at length commenced, and the Imperial Guard of France once more starts into being, recalling to mind the exploits of those who in former days so often marched to victory, led by their idolised chief. The illustrations now published, denoting the various uniforms of the recently-established Guard, are in every particular correct. Each regiment is portrayed in the costume selected by Napoleon III. as applicable to its particular branch. The entire force comprises a division, and musters about 10,000 men. These troops are, of course, picked, being chosen on account of their soldier-like bearing and martial carriage; and consequently present, either individually or when in the ranks, an imposing appearance. Their arms and appointments are unexceptionable, and a finer body of troops could not be paraded. They are generally quartered in Paris, unless urgent necessity demands their services elsewhere. It is not possible in these pages to afford space for minute details particularising the minutiae of dress assigned both for officers and men; but a general outline, aided by the illustrations, will give the reader a correct idea of the new uniforms.

THE HORSE ARTILLERY

Is clothed in dark-blue cloth and collar, the latter edged with scarlet. The overalls are likewise blue, with scarlet edging, and stripes of the same colour. The dolman is richly embroidered; and the bushy or cylindrical head-dress is very similar to that worn by our Horse Artillery Brigade.

CUIRASSIERS.

The uniform is dark blue, with red embroidery. The casque, or helmet, is of a novel description, fabricated especially for the corps. It is ornamented with a profusion of black horsehair, the sombre effect of which is relieved by a scarlet feather.

GUIDES.

This dress greatly assimilates to that worn by the English Hussar, but divested of the pelisse.

HUNDRED GUARDS.

These men compose the especial body-guard of the Emperor, forming the escort whenever the Sovereign moves out accompanied by troops. The portraits given in the woodcut offer excellent specimens of the force. They wear the short frock-coat, with cuirass, jack-boots, and helmet. The latter is adorned with a high waving feather.

THE GRENADIERS

Are dressed in dark blue coats, having white turn-backs in front, which are used, or otherwise, according to the duty they may be engaged on. Scarlet cuffs, and trousers the same colour as the coats. The cap is black bearskin, with an eagle stamped on a brass plate, and fixed in front.

FOOT CHASSEURS.

The uniform is a blue tunic, cut very short, and grey trousers, extremely full. The men have greaves for the legs similar to those worn in the *régiments de Zouaves*, and spatterdashies or gaiters.

ENGINEERS.

This body closely resembles, in appearance, the *régiments du génie* of the line, except in the head-dress, which is the same as that worn by the Grenadiers.

THE VOLTIGEURS

Are distinguished by coats of the jonquil colour, the trousers are blue, and the chacos handsomely ornamented.

Those who may desire further information respecting the French Infantry, could compass much knowledge in brief time by perusing Brigadier-General Torrens's "Memoranda of the Review of the Army in Paris, in 1852," published by Parker and Fumivall, Whitehall.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.—Any information concerning the imperfect copy of Lucena's Treatise which we mentioned as having been sold a few years ago by the late Mr. Rodd, the bookseller, will be appreciated as a real favour.

W. F. H.—When either player is stalemated, the game is drawn.

G. J. Waterloo.—It shall be duly examined.

ALFON.—Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," and study the openings and endings of games. G. McA., Aberdare, is requested to draw his Problems on larger and plainer diagrams (the best we have seen are those published at the *Chess-players' Chronicle* office), and to indicate the pieces by simply writing W. K. for White King, B. K. for Black King, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER, Congleton.—To facilitate reference, you should have given the number of the page, and described the particular variation about which you were inquiring. If you allude to the first variation on Black's 7th move, at p. 65, we suppose that Q to K2nd was not recommended, because it would cost Black a Pawn at least.

G. W., FELIX, L. EREVEN, and Others.—The Solution of Enigma 574 is as follows:—

WHITE. 1. Q Kt to Q 4th 2. K to Kt 7th
BLACK. 1. K takes K Kt, or (a) 2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. K to Kt 7th 4. B takes P—Mate.

(a) 1. K to Kt 3d. 2. Kt takes KBP 3. K to K B 3rd
(Black has other moves, but the result is the same.)
3. K to K B 7th—and Kt mates next move.

J. E. W., of Cambridge.—Below our standard.
B. W. F.—It admits of two first moves, and has been returned for amendment.
J. P.—Under consideration. Your Solutions are correct.

FATHER-FAMILIAR.—Chess is much more, but not nearly so well, played as it was. The best game of the present day are the Pawn and two moves below those of ten years ago.

LOPEZ.—Any amateur possessing a copy of the Treatise by Lopez, Spanish edition, 1561, which he is desirous of selling, may hear of a purchaser by addressing the Editor.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 546.

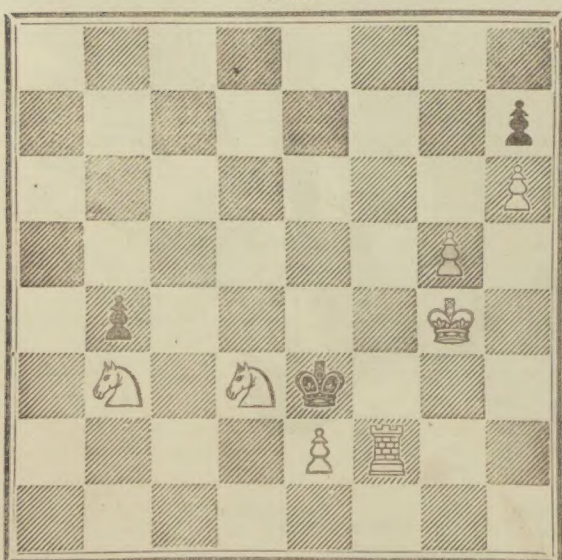
WHITE. 1. B to Q R sq 2. Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch)
BLACK. 1. K to Q B 5th 2. K to Q B 6th 3. K to Q B 7th 4. B to K sq 5. R to Q B 3rd—Mate.

(a) 1. If he play P to K R 7th, instead of moving his King, White replies with Kt to Q 4th (ch), and mates easily in the stipulated number of moves.
2. Kt to Q 4th 3. K to Q 4th 4. B to K sq 5. R to Q B 3rd (ch) 6. R mates

PROBLEM No. 548.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday with the accustomed formalities. On the opening of the doors at twelve o'clock the seats in the House of Lords were speedily taken possession of by a host of brilliantly-attired ladies, whose presence, as is generally the case on such occasions, formed, with the exception only of Majesty itself, the most attractive feature of the spectacle. Several illustrious Orientals, in the gorgeous costume of the East, were present in different parts of the House. At the special request of her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, was accommodated with a place on the wool-sack, directly facing the throne. In the gallery to the left of the throne were his Royal Highness Goolam Mahmood, his Royal Highness Feroze Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg. In the same gallery, towards the further end, were Suleiman Pacha Iskander Bey, and several officers of the Egyptian army. Vely Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador to France, was also present. Among the diplomatic body were the Turkish, Austrian, Prussian, and Neapolitan Ministers, all in full particoloured costume, and glittering with decorations. Amongst them, in plain dress, was Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States.

About two o'clock the Earl of Aberdeen arrived, and remained in the House till the guns warned him of her Majesty's approach. Precisely at a quarter past two the trumpets sent forth their sound, and, headed by the Herald, the procession entered the House—the Earl of Aberdeen carrying the Sword of State, the Marquis of Lansdowne the Crown, and the Marquis of Winchester the Cap of Maintenance: her Majesty entered, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by several ladies of her Court. According to the etiquette of the occasion, the whole of the persons assembled rose on the entrance of the Queen. On taking her place on the throne her Majesty twice or thrice intimated in the ordinary mode, a gracious inclination of the head, that they should be seated, but as the sign was not understood, her Majesty requested the Earl of Aberdeen to announce to them her pleasure that they should be seated. The Speaker of the House of Commons then addressed her Majesty very nearly in the following terms:—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the last bill of supply for the service of the year.

In reviewing the labours of the past session, we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of the public expenditure connected with the revenue departments, which have hitherto been exempt from Parliamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the public service.

In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavoured to impose an effectual check on bribery and corrupt practices at elections; and we venture to hope that the Act lately passed, which clearly defines these offences, applies to them an adequate punishment, and places election expenses under efficient control, will prove successful in repressing a practice which is alike demoralising to the elector and subversive of the integrity of representative institutions.

We have given the most attentive consideration to a measure for the just government and extension of the University of Oxford, by which certain oaths now required to be taken by students have been abrogated, provision made for the establishment of private bills, and enlarged powers given both to the University and its Colleges. We have every confidence that these enactments will be received by that learned body in the spirit in which they have been framed, and that they will be able to extend the benefits of academical education to classes of the community who, from their circumstances or religious opinions, have hitherto been precluded from the enjoyment of this privilege.

Various other measures have been submitted to us, but it has been found impossible to mature them during the session, as the progress of our legislation has been interrupted by the commencement of a war which, notwithstanding your Majesty's unremitting endeavours to maintain peace, has been pressed upon us by the unwarrantable aggression of Russia on the Turkish empire.

Deplored most deeply the necessity of such contest, we recognise the imperative duty of protecting an old and faithful ally from oppression, and of vindicating the rights of nations.

And we believe it will become the character and honour of this great empire, adhering to the faith of treaties, to frustrate, if possible, the designs of a monarch whose ambition, if uncontrolled, would endanger the security of every nation in Europe.

Entertaining these views, your faithfully Commons have cheerfully, and without hesitation, placed at the disposal of your Majesty whatever supplies have been deemed requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable war, thus enabling your Majesty to send forth fleets and armies complete, beyond all former precedent, in discipline and equipment.

The efforts of your Majesty to strengthen the army and aid the cause of Turkey have been cordially seconded by the Emperor of the French; and the joint forces of England and France, their ancient hostility converted into generous emulation, now threaten the coasts and harbours of Russia, to the most distant extremity of her vast dominions.

The issue of this momentous struggle is in the hands of an overruling Providence. Confident in the justice of our cause, we look forward with hope to its successful termination, acknowledging, with the deepest gratitude, that whilst war, in all its horrors, is raging abroad, your Majesty's subjects, under your Majesty's well-ordered and beneficent rule, are enjoying the blessings of uninterrupted tranquillity at home.

I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to a bill for the appropriating of the sums voted for the service of the year.

The Royal assent having been given to the bill, as also to the Customs Bill, and to the Russian Government Securities Bill, the Lord Chancellor advanced, and on bended knee, presented her Majesty with the following Speech, which her Majesty read in a clear and distinct voice:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demand my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burthens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war, has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of Foreign Vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to Merchant Shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenues, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that, under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued till Thursday, the 19th of October, and that Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past one o'clock. There were about sixty or seventy members present.

THE WAR.

Mr. HUME having urged some inquiries touching the precise nature of the recent diplomatic communications from Austria, alluded to on a former evening in the Upper House,

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the existing state of our political relationship with the German powers, so far as official discretion permitted him to do. The Russian Minister at Vienna had very lately communicated to the Austrian Government an assurance that the Czar had ordered his troops to evacuate both the Principalities, Moldavia as well as Wallachia. Notwithstanding this assurance, the Austrian Secretary for Foreign Affairs had acquainted both the British and French Envoys at Vienna of his readiness to proceed with the interchange of the "Note" already prepared by the two Western Powers, in which the general nature of the securities to be required from Russia, preliminary to any negotiations for peace, were duly set forth. These securities had also been described in outline, in a state paper which the Emperor of the French had caused to be published in the *Moniteur*. The answer of the Austrian Minister to this note implied that the Emperor his master would not be satisfied by a return to the *status quo*, and expressed also a general accordance with the tenor of the securities demanded by England and France. It remained, however, to be seen whether Austria would deem it expedient to communicate the note to Russia, as a medium for further negotiations, or would at once set her armies in motion to obtain those guarantees which the two Allies required, and which he trusted that the German Powers would unite with them in demanding.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, King of Saxony, who perished by an accidental death at Innsbruck, on the 9th instant, was the son of Duke Maximilian of Saxony, and was born on the 18th May, 1797. He succeeded, on the 6th June, 1836, his uncle, the old King Antony, with whom, for the previous six years, he had been associated in a co-regency. His father, Duke Maximilian, was alive at the death of King Antony, but had renounced his own inheritance to the crown, by a public act, on the 13th of September, 1830. Frederick Augustus was twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded on the 7th October, 1819, was the Archduchess Caroline, daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria; she died on the 22nd May, 1832, before her husband ascended the throne. Frederick Augustus espoused, secondly, Maria Anne Leopoldine, fifth daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and twin sister of the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the present Emperor of Austria. King Frederick Augustus had no issue by either marriage, and is succeeded on the throne by his only brother, John Nepomucene, now King of Saxony, who was born the 12th Dec., 1801; and married, the 21st Nov., 1822, Amelia, third daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and sister of his brother's second consort. By this marriage his present Majesty of Saxony has two sons and eight daughters.

The late King, Frederick Augustus, except in the revolutionary agitation of 1830, when he was made co-Regent, took, personally, little part in politics. He possessed much scientific and literary taste and talent. He translated Dante into German. In his stay in England, a few years back, his high intelligence and educated manners were generally remarked. His successor, the present Monarch, is also a man of learning and letters.

A Portrait of his Majesty appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BEAUFORT.

The death of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort occurred, after a very brief illness, on Saturday the 12th inst., at Westbrook-hall, near Berkhamstead. Her Grace, who had completed her 88th year, having been born 11th January, 1771, was second daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by Susannah, his second wife, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway; and was aunt consequently to the present Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Earl of Harrowby. Her Grace married, 16th

May, 1791, Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and had issue: 1. Henry, late Duke of Beaufort; 2. Lord Granville Somerset, M.P., who died in 1848; Charlotte Sophia, wife of Frederick Lord Calthorpe, and seven other daughters, of whom Susan Caroline married, in 1830, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and Blanche, the Earl of Galloway. Her Grace was grandmother of the present and eighth Duke of Beaufort.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P.

The death of Lord Jocelyn, from an attack of Asiatic cholera, occurred on the 12th inst., at the residence of Viscount Palmerston, in Carlton-gardens. He was seized with the fatal illness on Friday afternoon, while fulfilling his duties at the Tower, as Colonel of the Essex Rifles, now quartered in that fortress. His Lordship was born 20th February, 1816, the eldest son of the present Earl of Roden, by Maria Frances Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Le Despencer. Early in life, he served in the Rifle Brigade, and was on the staff of Lord Saltoun, in the China Expedition of 1842

—the results of which he published in a popular volume, entitled "Six Months in China." Towards the close of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, he filled the office of Secretary to the India Board; and within a few days of the retirement of Lord Derby's Government, he accepted the Secretaryship at War, in the room of Major Beresford; but the break-up of the Ministry, which immediately followed, prevented the actual appointment.

Lord Jocelyn sat in Parliament for King's Lynn. He married, in 1841, Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, youngest daughter of Viscountess Palmerston by her first husband, Earl Cowper, and by her, who is Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, leaves two sons and two daughters.

THE AIRDRIE RIOTS.—The number of persons now in prison for being connected with these riots is twenty-nine. A strong feeling against the Roman Catholics engaged in the mines has begun to show itself. It is said that several of the pits had struck work until they should be expelled.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Institute has just lost one of its members, M. Alexandre Langlois, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died on Friday, at Noyent-sur-Marne, aged sixty-eight.

Lord Howden has subscribed towards the presentation of a sword of honour to General Evaristo San Miguel. The subscriptions are limited to 100 reas.

The *California Chronicle*, of June 30, announces that Miss Catherine Hayes intended leaving for Australia during the following week.

Mr. Tom Taylor, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Secretary of the New Board of Health—£1000 per annum.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia has proceeded from Coblenz to Baden-Baden for the benefit of the waters.

The annual regatta at Havre is fixed for the 3rd September. It is to be under the patronage of Prince Jerome. Invitations have been sent to the owners of boats in England, Holland, and Belgium, to take part in it.

The *Washington Union* contains the official announcement of the appointments of Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, as Consul to London.

According to a letter received from Athens, the insurgent chief Hadji Petros will shortly go to St. Petersburg, via Trieste and Vienna, where he is expected in a few days.

Mr. Carden is not attired in the Clonmel prison costume, and he partakes of all dainties he prefers, at his own expense, excepting wine and whisky.

The King of Denmark is out in his yacht. He travels *incognito*, under the name of the Count of Danner. He proposes to visit the estate of Ellaholm, near Carlshamn, in Bleking, Sweden, and various other places.

The King of Portugal has in a great measure recovered from his indisposition at Berlin, and will be enabled to continue his journey to Vienna in a day or two.

The Mayor of Pau has publicly announced that the French Emperor and Empress are expected there on August 20th.

Apartment are being prepared at Bucharest for two Austrian Princes, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, and Omar Pacha.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on the 10th for Ischl, where he will remain until the 20th. His birthday—the 18th—will be celebrated there. There is no longer any idea of his Majesty going to the army.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville are sojourning at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards, for about a month or six weeks. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale are the visitors of his Royal Highness.

A vacancy at the Post-office has occurred through the sudden death by cholera of Mr. J. P. Godby, the chief clerk to Mr. Rowland Hill. The salary is £630 a year.

M. Meyerbeer has received an invitation from Vienna to superintend the *mise en scene* of "L'Etrole du Nord" in that city. The great maestro will proceed thither immediately after witnessing the first representation of his new chef-d'œuvre at Stuttgart.

Mr. Charles Compton and Mr. William Garner, the Accountant and Deputy Accountant-General of her Majesty's Post-Office, have retired, after their respective services of forty-six and forty-two years.

Captain De Kleinenberg, Aide-de-Camp to the late Duke d'Elchingen, and M. Michel Ney, son of the deceased, have just brought to Paris from Gallipoli the heart of the General, which will be placed in the family burial-place at Père-la-Chaise, after the celebration of a mass to the memory of the deceased in the chapel of the cemetery.

The family of Mr. William Smith O'Brien received a letter this week from that gentleman, dated the last week in May, from Van Diemen's Land, when he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's gracious pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. Mrs. Smith O'Brien and other relatives will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside.

Experimental trains were to commence running upon the Bengal Railway about the middle of July, and it was to be opened in the beginning of August by Lord Dalhousie.

Sir James Graham, who has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy, was so much better on Saturday as to be able to attend a meeting of the Board of Admiralty.

The latest returns of the Canadian Parliamentary elections gave the return of 64 Reformers and 22 Conservatives.

The Norwegian Parliament has granted, by a vote of 58 to 42, a sum of 20,000 dollars for the purchase of an agricultural scientific farming estate; 30,000 dollars for buildings on the same; and 3000 dollars yearly for travelling agricultural teachers.

Never at any period within the memory of man was there more activity in mining operations in Cumberland than at the present time.

Through the activity of the Prussian police, a gang of Hebrew swindlers have been detected, whose object was to defraud English life-assurance companies.

Garotte robberies have of late been of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Eickington, in Yorkshire, and the thieves have, in every instance, escaped detection.

A project for building a new theatre near the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, which has been several times entertained, is now said to be seriously on the tapis. The new establishment destined to represent Napoleonic melodramas on a grand scale is likely to be opened contemporaneously with the Universal Exhibition next year.

The directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railways have subscribed £100 towards the formation of a reading-room and library for the servants employed at their joint station at Salford.

The *Giornale di Catania* announces that the harvest has been most abundant in Sicily, and that good hopes are entertained of the wine crops.

A set of illustrations copied from Dr. Hobson's Treatise on Physiology have been recently published in China, at the expense of the father of Yeh Mingchin, the present Governor-General of the Two Kwang. These drawings have been transferred to wooden blocks, and executed in a style that would do credit to a first-rate European artist.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* affirms that only "one or two bankruptcies have occurred in Russia since the commencement of the war," and, as a contrast to the above, a list is supplied of thirteen houses in London alone which have failed for more than £25,000 since the declaration of war, amounting in all to £1,634,000!

A ragged and industrial school was opened on Monday in the borough of Salford. The Mayor of Salford presided; and the Bishop of Manchester, the Rev. Canon Stowell, and other ministers were present.

The great Swedish electric telegraph line is now open to Helsingborg. It now only remains to lay down a wire over the Sound, and connect the Danish and Swedish lines.

During the last four years 97,846,035 lb. of paper rags were imported into the United States, at a cost of 3,262,090 dollars, averaging 3½ cents per lb.

The British Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting this year at the town of Chesham. On Monday, the 21st inst., proceedings will commence, terminating on the following Saturday, the 26th.

The expense incurred in taking the Census of Great Britain in 1851 was £125,467, or not quite 1½d. per head.

The expenses of removing the barricades in Madrid are estimated at £16,000 sterling.

There are now fourteen screw colliers running between the Tyne and the Thames; and during the month of July they carried 23,587 tons of coals to London: equal to 8 per cent of the entire importation by sea.

The Minister of Finance at Buenos Ayres, out of the receipts, has been able to clear off about two millions sterling of arrears, and is seeking permission to expend 2,500,000 dols. in the erection of a new custom-house.

The arrivals of specie last week were to the amount of about £376,000, of which the shipments were very small, the ascertained amount being under £100,000.

The Bavarian Government has decided that henceforth executions shall take place by means of the guillotine in all its provinces, as has heretofore been the case in the Palatinate.

The last return of the Bank of France, just issued, shows an increase in its stock of bullion of £905,000, the total held being nearly nine hundred millions sterling.

The concourse of pilgrims this year at the shrine of Juggernaut was unusually great, and the consequent scarcity and high price of food produced much suffering. Hundreds of pilgrims, weakened from want of food, were lying in the streets awaiting certain death.

An old woman named Janet Thompson died last week in Stranmillis, aged 102 years. Within a day or two of her death she was walking about in her usual state.

The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year amounted to 15,896, being more than in the whole of last year. From the 1st January to the 1st July, 10,000 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 300 of the whole population of that country.

LITERATURE.

THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, "Author of 'Our Village,' 'Atherton,' &c. &c. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Not many months have passed away since Miss Mitford's last tale, "Atherton," appeared—a pleasant story, told with all the simplicity and freshness which had characterised the earlier publications of the authoress of "Our Village." Yet, from the preface, we learnt with regret that, though the intellect remained unimpaired, and the imagination unclouded, failing physical power had imprisoned the lover of nature, and that all the pleasant scenes of "Atherton" were not the fresh impressions of external objects, but the creations of a lively imagination and a faithful memory.

So it seemed that no new work could be looked for from Miss Mitford's pen. Indeed, "Atherton" itself was like the renewing of youth, after that the publication of "Recollections of a Literary Life" had fitly and gracefully rounded in and completed her long literary career. And now it falls to our lot to notice briefly another work, which brings Miss Mitford before us as a dramatist—a character in which few of her readers of the present day will be acquainted with her. For, though several of the plays now collected in these volumes were represented on the stage, and met with no doubtful success, nearly a generation in the lifetime of man, and far more than a generation in the lifetime of the drama, has passed away since they were first presented.

A few sentences from the introduction to these volumes may perchance recall to some the period of which Miss Mitford thus writes:—

It was a time of great actors. Jack Bannister and Jack Johnston (they would not have known their own names if called John), Fawcett, and Emery, Lewis, and Munden; Mrs. Davenport, Miss Pope, and Mrs. Jordan, most exquisite of all, made comedy a bright and living art—an art as full as life itself, of laughter, and of tears; whilst the glorious family of Kemble satisfied alike the eye and the intellect, the fancy and the heart. John Kemble was, however, certainly Miss Mitford's chief attraction to Drury-lane Theatre. She believed him—and of course her pupil shared in her faith—the greatest actor that ever had been, or that ever could be—greater than Garrick, greater than Keen. I am more catholic now, but still I hold all my admiration, except its exclusiveness. If Foote's reputation have been injured, as I think it has, by his own double talent as an actor and a mimic; so the fame of John Kemble, that profitable actor's fame, has suffered not a little by the contact with his great sister. Besides her uncontested and incontestable power, Mrs. Siddons had one advantage not always allowed for—she was a woman. The actress must always be deeper than the actor—goes closer to the heart, draws it under tears. Then she came earlier and took the first possession; and she lasted longer—charming all London by her reading, whilst he lay in a foreign grave.

Will any one be able, some thirty years hence, to look back, and write in such terms of the "impressions" received of London acting? Certainly, in one point, at least, we are approximating to Plato's ideal state; the drama, whose power he so decried, is powerless among us, and we lack not, now, the sentence of expulsion which he pronounced against it, deeming its presence, under any restrictions, too dangerous. Kingdoms may again be lost, as they have been, by a song; but we cannot imagine a revolutionary drama fraught with peril to the Throne. And yet, not so very long ago, we learn that "Charles I.," one of the very best of these plays, could not be performed, because "Mr. George Colman, the licenser, saw a danger to the State in permitting the trial of an English Monarch to be represented on the stage, especially a Monarch whose martyrdom was still observed in our churches." However, it would appear that "it was afterwards produced at a minor theatre, with no ill effect to the reigning dynasty."

All the power which the stage ever exercised over public opinion, it has long ago resigned to the press: the attractions it now holds out consist, mainly, of splendid spectacles to attract the eye, or witty dialogue, not always attempting to conceal its foreign origin, which may amuse and beguile an hour of leisure, hardly claiming even the name of comedy. But, for the legitimate drama, the world in general cares little, and would care little now, even were it as ably represented as it was in its most palmy days. And the reasons of this may perhaps be, that men in the present day live so much harder—there is so much more wear and tear of all their energies, both of body and of mind, than there was fifty years ago—that they are not willing to buy their pleasure at the cost of having their feelings as strongly excited, and their attention as keenly attracted, by fictitious sorrows, or triumphs, as though they were their own. And, further, when Pope gave his celebrated dictum—

The noblest study of mankind is man—

perhaps the easiest and most interesting way of pursuing that study was by witnessing a good play. But now that the sphere of our inquiry and knowledge has been so incalculably extended, and so many vast truths have been brought to light, and so many interesting questions still remain waiting a solution in physical science, it is permissible almost to doubt the truth of the saying, and to question the right of the philosophy of human nature to so high a position.

Still, the study of men's actions and motives must always possess some interest; and so, though the taste for dramatic representations has declined, plays are more read now than perhaps they ever were before. And there is no lack of modern dramatic writing to meet this desire; indeed, the existence of it has had an injurious effect on very many plays. In writing for the closet, rather than for the stage, they have become too subjective, aim more at the expression of feelings than the development of character; at the analysis of mental processes rather than the natural presentation of scenes and actions. Miss Mitford's simplicity and truthfulness, no less than her early dramatic studies, have preserved her from this fault: her scenes come before us with all the force of reality, and she is too good a judge of effect to mar a telling situation by too many words.

After reading over the plays contained in the first volume (all of which have been acted), it is easy to understand how, as the introduction tells us, "the two plays ('Julian' and 'Foscari') fought each other on the point of precedence during the best part of the season; which was pretty much like a duel between one's right hand and one's left."

We cannot refrain from extracting the paragraph immediately following, for it gives so good an instance of the kindly and warm-hearted feeling which is to be found throughout the introduction. It runs thus:—

Great at the moment were these anxieties and tribulations—the rather that money arrangements most important to those dearer to me than myself were staked on the issue. But it is good to observe in one's own mind, and good to tell to others who may be exposed to such trials, how inevitably, as, according to some happy law of nature, the keenest physical pain is known to be soon forgotten, while pleasure's light traces are indelible; so, in mental vicissitudes, Time carries away the bitter and leaves the sweet. The vexations and the injuries fade into the dim distance, and the kindness and the benefit shine vividly out.

A pleasant and truly Christian philosophy this! There follows a most humorous description of a theatre, and all its ways and doings, which we can only recommend to our readers' notice, being too long for extraction as a whole.

To revert to the plays. Despite the popularity which "Foscari" and "Julian" appear to have achieved, we would place both "Charles I." and "Rienzi" above them. Although "Foscari" is, in the reconstruction of the plot, not a little superior to the "Two Foscari" of Byron, still there is some truth in the author's own criticism upon it, though too severe—"a womanish play, which acts better than it reads; while in "Julian," though the incident itself on which the whole story turns is probable and effective, there is an improbability in Melfa's still endeavouring to seize the crown, when he knew that his own son Julian was aware of the existence of the rightful heir. True, he counted on Julian's ambition, but he should have known that it could not avail against his honour and loyalty, to say nothing of his affection for his own cousin; and, had he abandoned the attempt, the re-appearance of the boy king might easily have been explained by a story of ransom from the banditti, his supposed murderers. Still it is a most powerful play. Neither of these objections can be urged against "Charles I." or "Rienzi." The character of Cromwell, as conceived in the former, may not be so attractive as the ideal hero of Mr. Carlyle, but it seems truer to history. And the development of the character in the course of the play is most admirable. From the moment when he seizes up the chance word of Ireton—

Rather move the Commons
To bring the King to trial—

and endeavours to see in it himself, and to persuade the rest to see in it, "a sign from Heaven;" on, to the time when the vague suggestion has

become a fixed idea, till he appears as the active mover, forcing on by all means, fair or foul, those who feared to do what they had planned; and means still, to the last, worst state of all, when the evil-doer succeeds in believing that he does God service, and, glorying over the dead, he vouches—

This deed is mine—

the character is one—harmonious and consistent throughout.

Many are the beauties in "Rienzi." Very noble and impassioned is his speech at the secret meeting on the Capitol; but we have not space to give it here. One extract we must give from a very powerfully-written scene, towards the close of the play:—*Angelo Colonna*, the husband of *Claudia*, *Rienzi's* daughter, has revolted, and is doomed to death; the pardon, hardly won for him by *Claudia*, is too late; and *Lady Colonna* enters crying, "He's dead!" The poor wife falls, stricken to the heart: and she resumes, her very anguish at first restraining her vehemence:—

He is dead! I saw the axe, fearfully bright,
Wave o'er his neck with an edgy shine that cut
My burning eyeballs; saw the butcher stroke
And the hot blood gush like a fountain high
From out the veins, and then I heard a voice
Cry, pardon! heard a shout that cheered, pardon!
Pardon! to that disjoined corse! Oh, deep
And horrible mockery! so the fiends shall chant
Round thy tormented soul, and pardon, pardon,
Ring through the depths of hell!

Terrible, too, is the curse with which she rushes forth to plan revenge—

A widow's and a childless mother's curse
Rest on thy head, *Rienzi*! Live, till Rome
Hurl thee from thy proud seat! Live, but to prove
The extacy of scorn, the proud contempt
That wait the tyrant fall'n! then die, borne down
By mighty justice! die, as a wild beast
Before the hunters! die, and leave a name
Portentous, bloody, brief, a meteor name.
Obscurely bad, or madly bright! My curse
Rest on thy head, *Rienzi*!

Turning to the dramas which are now for the first time given to the public, we have first an opera, founded on the old tale of the "Waters of Oblivion," to which most musical and graceful songs lead an additional charm, being interwoven with the plot, and helping on the action, like the chorus of the old Greek tragedy. And then comes Miss Mitford's chef-d'œuvre, "Inez de Castro"—far the most wonderful play in these volumes. What most strikes the reader in the earlier plays, is the tenderness and almost masculine vigour of the diction, and the propriety of the imagery employed; but, in this play, there is an indescribable grace and elegance which seems to spread over the whole, from the beautiful centre character of *Inez*. She is the most beautiful creation in these volumes—tender and loving, trembling at the smallest danger for her husband; but, when tried for the crime of wedding the Prince, fearless and bold for herself, moving by her courage the stern King; and at last making herself the sacrifice, that her blood might stay the strife of father and son, which the crafty *Manuel* depicted to her. And *Constance*, elighted, hating her successful rival; and yet, true woman after all, coming forward to plead for her life, when condemned. And the stately Monarch *Alphonso*, refusing to answer his revolted son before submission, yet willing to pardon and show grace. And *Pedro*, the frank, rash, fearless soldier, one moment in fierce rebellion, and the next trusting all to his father's mercy. We will give no extract from this play. The reader must find it "one entire and perfect chrysolite." Once begun it will not be lightly laid aside again.

"Gaston de Blondville," the only prose drama, gives an opportunity for considerable powers of humour, which could hardly have been displayed in any of the tragedies. Unfavourable criticism of the supernatural machinery of this drama is at once disarmed by the frank avowal in the introduction that it was composed for a "spectacle—a play to look at on the stage."

The last play of which we have to speak is "Otto of Wittelsbach." It would require, as the author hints, an actor powerful both in mind and body, to undertake the part of the haughty impetuous *Otto*, the redresser of wrongs by the strong hand; and then the miserable repentant man, driven from his castle to the caves and caverns of the rocks, till, at last, like the hunted stag, he is brought to bay in the halls from whence he went forth. One extract, of great beauty, and I must bring our comments to a close. *Ida*, his devoted daughter, hears of the death of her young brother, worn out by suffering; from the following words of her father:—

Call me—no, there is no word

For my unparagoned sin. The mind of men,
When fashioning the myriad sounds that lend
A winged life to Thought, ne'er framed a name
For the slayer of his children. I was born
To be that first worst murderer.

Ida. Alas!

Then he is dead, mine own sweet brother.

Otto. Ay;
Even as an oak, stricken by the thunderbolt,
Whose fall hath crushed the tender sapling. Thee
The cloister shall protect, or Isidore—

Ida. Oh, never, never! Talk not of him, father!

I will not leave thee. None shall sever us—

Not even thyself. I'll cling to thee in life—

In death, as the ivy wreathes its living cords
Around the fallen oak. I'll follow thee

Through the wide world; tend on thee; comfort thee;
Make a home for thee in the savage woods,
Or the caves of the sea-shore! Oh, look upon me

As thou wast wont! Bury not in his grave
All love! Hold me not from thee! Scorn me not!

I am thine own poor child.

Otto. Oh, bruised flower,

Whose odorous perfumes breathe their balmiest sweets
Around the foot that crushes thee! Bright star,

Whose quivering, trembling lamp holds out her light
To cheer and guide in misery's darkest hour.

Such writing as this is rarely met with now-a-days. The question naturally arises, why have such plays as "Inez," and "Otto," been permitted to slumber in their solitudes so long, when both actors and managers are eloquent in their lamentation of the dearth of dramatic writing fit for the stage? Hence their excuse for so freely translating from the French. Here are plays worthy the best period of the British drama. Which of our spirited managers will manifest their confidence in native talent by producing them to the public? Helen Faucit has not quite retired from the stage, nor has Miss Glynn finally bidden farewell to a London audience. While they live there will not be wanting ladies capable of representing in the worthiest manner the passionate purity of *Inez*, nor the affectionate faithfulness of the tender *Ida*. While Miss Mitford's plays generally possess the stirring action essential to the stage, they have also all the clearness of a well-defined outline, and the charm of completeness required for the peaceful retirement of the study.

Of all the dramatic sketches, "Fair Rosamond" seemed to us the most pleasing, perhaps, because in this case, previous knowledge furnishes all that a dramatic sketch usually has to supply, as best it may, to explain itself. In this, as in all her plays, Miss Mitford shows great judgment at the close, and says not a word too much. If any one wishes to estimate the naturalness and truthfulness of these dramas, let him read the aforesaid "Fair Rosamond," and then we will not say read, but try to read, an opera of the same name, by one Joseph Addison, which enjoyed some popularity in its day. Our pleasant duty is done. One word more. In the introduction Miss Mitford thus writes:—"I can only pray that my poor plays may be as mercifully dealt with, as if they were published by my executor, and the hand that wrote them were laid in peaceful rest, where the sun glances through the great elm trees, in the beautiful churchyard of Swallowfield." The excellence of her dramas claims admiration; they need not for a shield the respect universally felt for their amiable authoress. Sure we are that all, even those who, like the writer, know Miss Mitford only through her works, will unite in cordially wishing her many years yet—we cannot say of more perfect peace of mind, but of greater ease of body; and when the day comes to which she seems to be looking, we shall feel that a true lover of nature, and therefore a true poet, has passed from our midst.

"THE LAUNCH." BY G. SMITH.

THIS spirited little affair represents an amusing episode in schoolboy life. Amongst a group of trolleys playing with toy-boats, is one more adventurous than the rest, who is about starting upon a voyage of discovery in a washing-tub. One of his companions is engaged pushing off the frail bark with a long pole; and they all mightily enjoy the nervous alarm betrayed in the features of the young sailor, who evidently begins

F I N E A R T S .



"THE LAUNCH."—PAINTED BY G. SMITH.

to have some misgivings as to the result of the day's proceedings. The surrounding landscape, and the figures introduced in the distance, are well conceived; and the whole is painted in a free and effective style. This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the season 1853.

"AN OLD ENGLISH HOMESTEAD," PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.

(No 212 OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

It is a characteristic of human nature that it delights in contrasts and

contraries. When people think of Mr. Redgrave, they think of the cool saloons of Marlborough-house, and the hot rooms of a School of Design. He is often in them, it is true; but at home he is thinking of other places—of shady glens and green lanes; of brawling brooks, and hedge-row elms; the morning grove; the evening colonnade of trees that overhang one another so thickly that the sun is seldom seen to penetrate through them; of pools abounding in trout; of lane-side cottages from which the smoke is seen to curl with an un-London-like tinge—of spots dear to the heart of the Dutch Hobbema and the English Gainsborough. Mr. Redgrave thoroughly understands what the English comprehend—landscape painting. We feel that he renders truly what is before him;

no common merit that he is not attempting to improve on nature. He has little (by choice, perhaps) of the invention of a landscape-painter: he does not poetise; he looks on nature, not as Thomson, or Turner, or Milton, or Claude—with an eye microscopically true, but more alive to results; but views it as Hobbema saw it, and as Cowper saw it. "If we feel," says Coleridge, in his brief but famous parallel between Thomson and Cowper, "that Cowper is the more faithful adherent to nature in detail, we are equally assured that Thomson is the truer poet." So with Mr. Redgrave. We should be content to surrender many an ambitious landscape, by Zuccarelli or Poussin, for his tranquil and truly excellent "Old English Homestead," engraved in our present Number.



"AN OLD ENGLISH HOMESTEAD,"—PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A.



HARWICH.

OPENING OF THE HARWICH RAILWAY.

THIS important line of railway, which will considerably shorten the distance between the metropolis and the Hague and the northern part of Europe, has just been completed and surveyed by the Government Inspector, preparatory to its being opened for passenger traffic. The line branches off from the Eastern Counties, at Manningtree, and the works are of a solid and generally favourable character. The harbour of refuge is making rapid progress; ample accommodation is being provided for the steam-boat traffic, and so rendering the port the principal passenger and mail-packet station on the east coast. With a view of seeing what could be done, a trial trip was recently made to Antwerp, by the new iron mail-steam-ship *Aquila*, one of the fleet of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company. Several gentlemen were on board: among them were Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Bidder, C.E.; and Captain Andrews. The *Aquila*, which is about 300 tons burden, was designed by Mr. John Dudgeon, and is a first-class mail-packet. She is fitted with a pair of oscillating engines of 120-horse power. Her average speed was seventeen miles an hour during the trip, which she

accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, proving herself to be an excellent sea-boat. On the return trip the *Aquila* proceeded to Gravesend, which distance she performed in twelve hours, a remarkably rapid run. By the opening of this branch line and the running of the steamers, passengers leaving the metropolis in the morning will reach Antwerp or Rotterdam early in the evening.

The line was opened to the public on Tuesday last. The day was only fixed on Monday, when the authorities called a public meeting at the Town-hall, at which a resolution was passed, calling upon the people generally to regard the next day as a public holiday, and the shopkeepers to close their shops. Meanwhile, arches were erected, banners, &c., were provided, and Tuesday opened with prospects as cheering as the morning was bright. The bells rang early, and a large crowd assembled to witness the departure of the first train, at eight o'clock.

A band of music, having paraded the street, ascended a decorated platform built over the line near the Harwich station; and the train started, amid music, firing of cannon, &c. A large number of the inhabitants were passengers in the train, which passed along the Essex bank of the river Stour, which, with its beautiful scenery, is scarcely

lost sight of for the entire distance to Manningtree. On arrival of the down-train at eleven o'clock, an immense concourse had collected to cheer most enthusiastically their friends and the authorities it conveyed. Altogether it was a day of promise for the people of Harwich, who are looking for great things from this line and the North of Europe steamers which are shortly to be put on the station. In the evening a large party of gentlemen—including Mr. J. Bagshaw, M.P. for the Borough; the Mayor, &c.—dined together at the Cups Hotel.

ORIENTAL AND TURKISH MUSEUM.

THE engrossing interest of the present Eastern crisis, and the sympathy so extensively manifested for Turkey, in her struggle for independence, seemed to offer Messrs. Oscanyan and Aznavour, the enterprising managers of the present undertaking, a peculiarly favourable opportunity for the formation of an Oriental Museum—being a collection of Turkish costumes, armour, figures, &c., illustrative both of the political institutions and social habits of the Osmanli nation. The idea once adopted,



THE TURKISH EXHIBITION AND MUSEUM, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—A TURKISH DINNER PARTY.

was immediately and zealously put in course of execution, but the number and variety of the subjects undertaken involved an amount of work which could not be performed in a hurry. Accordingly, we understand that not less than ten months of assiduous labour, with a proportionate amount of capital, has been bestowed upon getting up the present exhibition. The apartment in which it is held is the St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, a spacious gallery, which, as our readers will recollect, was built, and first used some years ago, for the Chinese Exhibition, which, at the time, was immensely popular. The present collection—also, as it happens, illustrative of Oriental life—is, in actual material, to the full as striking as the one referred to; and, in point of the immediate interests involved, far surpasses it in importance. Whilst we cannot go along with the framers of the "Guide-book," in their regret that the magnificent costumes of the Osmanli have nearly all been superseded by the more convenient, but less graceful, European modes of dress, we admit the picturesque attractiveness of the former, and highly dramatic interest of the struggles which marked the latter days of their supremacy. In examining the various groups of Janissaries and other military functionaries of the bygone time, and then that of the Divan or Council of Mahmoud, surrounded by his Court, and the officers of State—reading as he goes the description and historical matter contained in the well-written "Guide-book," the visitor obtains a very satisfactory notion of the terrible struggle which riddled Turkey of this social pest, the Janissaries or local militia, and of the stern necessity which led to it. He will also obtain a glimpse into the internal organisation of that remarkable corps, which surpasses in novelty and originality anything that has been written of Oriental life.

Nor is the exhibition confined to subjects of political or State interests. The jealous Osmanli, in his domestic character—wherein, as in all other matters, he is so jealous of the observation of foreigners—is followed up, and his habits portrayed in every relation of social life. We have him in the *hamam*, or Turkish bath—the more ludicrous incidents of which have been to judiciously exaggerated by Cockney tourists; we have him in the barber's shop; we have him in his *kahve*, or coffee-shop, playing at draughts, and smoking the everlasting tobacco or narghile; we have him, surrounded by a choice party of "regular Turks," squatting at the dinner table; we then accompany him to the harem of his establishment, where we find fair ladies smoking and sipping coffee, as they lounge upon sofas, whilst dancing-girls beguile their time with their graceful efforts; we afterwards go with the ladies, in the cambrus *araba*, or Turkish state wagon to the Sweet Waters of Europe, or Asia, where we find a group of Bulgarians, dancing grotesquely, but with wonderful energy and characteristic effect; or a party of wandering minstrels, squalling monotonously for the edification of the fair holiday folk, whilst an old *slavag*, or confectioner, retails sugar-plums to the rising generation. We then dive into the streets and bazaars, amongst the *otollos* of the Turkish capital, stumbling first across a gang of *hainals*, or porters, sweating and steaming under curiously borne burdens; then upon an old Turkish scribe, writing a letter at the dictation of a female, veiled in her yashmak; then across a family of unhappy, universally persecuted Jews; then stroll into the Bazaar, where we find a lady awkwardly squatting on a bench, as she tries on yellow slippers; and then with a sharp turn light on a solemn-looking group, representing an Armenian wedding, the lady-bride being carefully enveloped in a bridal costume, with a blaze of tinsel falling from head to foot, concealing the face.

We have said enough to indicate the extent and variety of the present exhibition, and the intrinsic interest of the subjects illustrated. The spectator, however, will be even still more struck with the admirable character thrown into the countenances and figures; every one of which appears to be a distinct and individual study. Their execution, in wax, by Mr. James Boggi (after drawings and models supplied by the managers), is entitled to the highest praise. Altogether, a more deserving or interesting exhibition has not, for a long time, been opened in our metropolis; and although, at this advanced period of the year, the season being definitively over, the proprietors can hardly expect to reap an immediate reward for their labour; we have no doubt that, as Christmas approaches—when, perhaps, some of our gallant fellow-countrymen will be on their return from the campaign—they will experience a large share of public patronage.

We have engraved one of the subjects in this exhibition, namely, that of the dinner-party.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—Mr. Dickens's last story, "Hard Times," has been very cleverly dramatised for this theatre, and on Monday proved successful, with a crowded house. Its effect on the stage is much greater than might have been expected. The theme of the fable is of some subtlety, and the moral considerably refined in its tone and application. The insufficiency of utilitarianism for the adequate education of the human being is the leading doctrine of the novel, and the same great social lesson is prominently insisted on in the drama. The imagination has to be peopled with fancies, as well as the understanding to be stored with facts. *Louisa* and *Tom Gradgrind* are denied the opportunities of cultivating the former. There are no stage-fancies, no closet-posses, no public vaultings, wrestling, or tumbings, no private sports or amenities for them—but all is hard, dry, intellectual instruction. Accordingly, on their first introduction to the world, both stumble—the one makes trial of dissipation, the other marries without loving. The fortunes of this pair, however, form but an episode in the drama; and their characters receive rather than give influence to the action. The lady is tempted to matrimonial infidelity, but finds refuge in the counsels of "her guide, philosopher, and friend"—her husband; thus proving, we think, that a utilitarian education is better than none. She had early acquired the habit of submitting to a teacher, and, in the hour of trial, her resort to him was not in vain. Miss Gordon denounced this scene with much pathos and effect; and we may state in general that the piece was well cast. Mr. Barrett, in particular, in the banker-husband, boastful of his low antecedents, and the manner in which he had pulled through the world, was in great force; and, if he somewhat exaggerated the part, succeeded, at least, in making it especially characteristic. The dialogue of the tale is as much as possible preserved in the play; but a happy *dénouement* is contrived, instead of the terrible catastrophe of the original. The appointments of the stage were appropriate.

THE MINERS OF DERBYSHIRE.—FESTIVITIES AT CLAY-CROSS.—Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., Mr. W. Evans, late M.P. for the north division of Derbyshire, and a large number of influential gentlemen interested in the moral elevation and material prosperity of the industrial population in the coal-mining districts of which Chesterfield may be said to be the head, assisted at a very interesting ceremony, on Tuesday last, at Clay-cross. This village is picturesquely situated, about 4½ miles from Chesterfield, upon what was once the great North London road. Twenty years ago not a dwelling-house was to be seen in the neighbourhood, and already it contains between 500 and 600 houses, one church, three chapels, and a population of more than 3000 persons; the greater number of whom are employed in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood. The wages average from 2s. to 3s. per week, with constant employment, and a continual demand for labour. Hence the cause of the festivities of Tuesday; for the population has so greatly increased, the school became quite inadequate to the educational requirements of the children, and the Clay-cross Company, comprising Messrs. Peto and Peto, Mr. Jackson, M.P., and Mr. Joshua Wainman, M.P., undertook to build a new school—the laying the foundation-stone of which occasioned the festivities. After the ceremony the company repaired to a tent which had been erected for the occasion, where a very elegant and substantial cold collation was served to about 300 or 400 persons. A number of appropriate toasts were given, and the company withdrew about five o'clock, much pleased with the interesting proceedings of the day.

THE WILKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will hold their first annual meeting at Salisbury, commencing on the 13th of next month, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., who, on the 14th, will receive the members and subscribers at Wilton House. Salisbury abounds with mediæval architecture; the British and Saxon Remains in the neighbourhood are very important; and a temporary museum will be assembled in the Council Chamber; altogether forming a programme of rich and varied attraction.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—A third-class sailing-match will take place on the Serpentine river, on Monday next, at two o'clock.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will meet at Chesham, on Monday next, under the presidency of R. Bernal, Esq., M.A. The history and architecture of the castle, church, priory, town, and wall, of Chesham, will be illustrated in papers, to be read by the members; as will also the antiquities of the prehistoric period found in the district; whilst the excursions promise much for the lover of the picturesque.

THE HAMPSHIRE MILITIA are about to be embodied for permanent duty at Winchester, and on Tuesday considerable quantities of regimentals, &c., were forwarded by the railway for their use.

MUSIC.

Grisi's "farewell performances," at the Royal Italian Opera, are followed by Mr. Sims Reeves's "farewell performances," at the Lyceum. The announcement was somewhat startling. Was Mr. Reeves going to leave the stage, or to leave the country? It may relieve the anxiety of his admirers to learn that there is no reason to apprehend that he has any contemplation of retirement, and that his approaching departure is only for—Brighton! The performances, however, promise to be good and attractive. The first was on Wednesday: the opera was Balfe's "Bohemian Girl"—exceedingly well performed. The house was full to overflowing, and the popular tenor was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. Reeves, too, appeared to advantage in the part of *Arline*—singing in a pure and musicianlike style, and acting with spirit and feeling. Weiss was excellent in *Count Arminio*; and the subordinate parts were well filled by Miss Julia Harland, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Parquharson. The orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. Tully, were good; and the piece, in its ensemble, was put upon the stage in a very creditable manner.

DRURY-LANE has re-opened, but with a great diminution of the strength of the company; for it would seem that Reeves, Formès, Reichart, and Madame Rudersdorf no longer belong to it. Madame Caracori has re-appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia," and Mdlle. Agnes Hilly in the "Sonnambule."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The leading feature in the Money-market, this week, has been the publication of the arrangements for the contraction of the new Turkish loan. Its amount is £5,000,000, in a Six per Cent Stock, of which £2,000,000 will be issued at the price of 80, with the option on the part of the subscribers to take another £1,000,000 within a month on the same terms. The remainder will be brought out at 85 within five months. The whole of the revenue of Turkey will be hypothecated to pay the interest, and the entire annual tribute of Egypt—£282,000—will be remitted direct to London on account of the subscribers. These terms being very liberal, and the loan having received the sanction of the Governments of England and France, very large amounts have been already subscribed for, and the Scrip has borne a good premium—viz., from 2 to 5. As Turkey has no other foreign obligations to meet, there is no doubt whatever that the whole of the five millions will be subscribed for.

The demand for money having been rather active, the market has been firm, and much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining loans at last week's rates.

As regards the Consol-market, we may observe that it has been firm, considering that three accounts have fallen due; but the actual business done has been small. In prices, no material change has taken place. On Monday, the Three per Cents were done at 93½ up to 93¾; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93½ to 94; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94½ to 94¾; and Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16. Bank-stock was 20½ to 20¾; India Stock, 227; Exchequer-bills, par to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1868, 93½; Ditto, 1869, 98. The business doing in National Stocks, on Tuesday, was very moderate.—The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ to 93¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 93½ to 94; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94½ to 94¾; and Consols for Account, 93½ to 94; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16; Ditto, 1869, 4 11-16; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to 2s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 97½ to 98. There was rather more firmness in the demand for Money Stock on Wednesday. The Three per Cents Reduced realised 93½ to 94; the Three per Cent Consols, 93½ to 94; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94½ to 94¾; Consols for Account, 93½ to 94; Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11-16; Ditto, 1869, 4 11-16; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to 2s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 1868, 98. On Thursday the Market opened steadily, at 93½ for the Three per Cents, closing at 93¾. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ to 94; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94½ to 94¾. Long Annuities were 4 11-16. Exchequer Bills were flat, at 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

The week's imports of bullion have been extensive, viz.—£120,000 from Australia, £192,000 from New York, and £54,000 from the West Indies. There has been a fair demand for gold on Continental account, and about £120,000 has been forwarded to France and Belgium.

There has been a moderately steady market for Foreign Bonds, the prices of which have been tolerably firm. The leading quotations are as follow:—Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 28½; Ditto New Deferred, 18½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Dutch Four per Cents, 94½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70½; Ditto Three per Cents, 52½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 56½, ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dull.—Australasia have marked 84; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 124; London Chartered of Australia, 124; London Joint-Stock, 274; London and Westminster, 39; Oriental, 474; In Miscellaneous Securities only a limited business has been doing:—Australian Agricultural, 444; Australian Royal Mail, 34; Crystal Palace, 34; General Steam Navigation, 24; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, 14; Netherlands Land, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 44; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 55; Royal Mail Steam, 56; Scottish Australian Investment, 24; South Australian Land, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 14; Victoria Docks, 114; St. Katharine Docks, 35; Canal Shares have moved off slowly, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 944; Coventry, 215; Derby, 80; Grand Surrey, 50; Loughborough, 575; Oxford, 110; Regents, 16; Rochdale, 65; Stafford and Worcester, 407; Stroudbridge, 285; Berlin Waterworks have realised 114; East London, New 24 prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 73; Lambeth, 57; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 100 ex div.; Ditto New, 18½. The following prices have been quoted for Insurance Companies' Shares:—Atlas, 18 ex div.; City of London, 24; County, 125; Crown, 18; European, 194; Globe, 1294 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 335; Pelican, 49; Phoenix, 189; Rock Life, 74; Royal Exchange, 229 ex div.; Sun Fire, 250; Ditto Life, 65; United Kingdom, 5. Bridge Shares have sold:—Hungerford at 12; Vauxhall, 21; Waterloo, 44; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 28½; Ditto of £7, 25.

Most Railway Shares have been flat, owing to the decline in some of the dividends; nevertheless, the market generally has been tolerably firm. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 224; Caledonian, 624; Cork and Brandon, 134; East Anglian, 174; Eastern Counties, 114; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Great Northern, 834; Ditto, B Stock, 127; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 944; Great Western, 71; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 684; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 104 ex div.; London and South-Western, 824 ex div.; Midland, 684; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 39; Norfolk, 454; North-Eastern (Berwick), 74; Ditto, Leeds, 154; Ditto, York, 554; North Staffordshire, 134; Scottish Central, 934; Scottish Midland, 64; South Eastern, 684; South Wales, 34.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 114; Midland, Bradford, 96; South Staffordshire, 78.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, 14 prem.; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 111; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 95; North British, 103; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 114.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, 14; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 104; Great Luxembourg, Constituted Shares, 34; Ditto, Obligations, 24.

In Mining Shares scarcely any business has been doing, and prices have ruled almost nominal.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 14.—We had a very moderate supply of Old English wheat on sale to-day; yet the demand for it was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. A few parcels of new were disposed of, at from 6s. to 7s. per quarter. The quality was tolerably good. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was rather extensive—moved off slowly, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Barley commanded very little attention, at a fall in value from 1s. to 1s. 2s. per quarter. Malt was easier to purchase. The oat trade was dull, at 6s. to 6s. 1s. per bushel. Both beans and peas, as well as American flour, were the same as last week.

MEAT.—The beef market was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. *English.*—Wheat, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d. to 2s. 12d.; 2s. 12d. to 2s. 14d.; 2s. 14d. to 2s. 16d.; 2s. 16d. to 2s. 18d.; 2s. 18d. to 2s. 20d.; 2s. 20d. to 2s. 22d.; 2s. 22d. to 2s. 24d.; 2s. 24d. to 2s. 26d.; 2s. 26d. to 2s. 28d.; 2s. 28d. to 2s. 30d.; 2s. 30d. to 2s. 32d.; 2s. 32d. to 2s. 34d.; 2s. 34d. to 2s. 36d.; 2s. 36d. to 2s. 38d.; 2s. 38d. to 2s. 40d.; 2s. 40d. to 2s. 42d.; 2s. 42d. to 2s. 44d.; 2s. 44d. to 2s. 46d.; 2s. 46d. to 2s. 48d.; 2s. 48d. to 2s. 50d.; 2s. 50d. to 2s. 52d.; 2s. 52d. to 2s. 54d.; 2s. 54d. to 2s. 56d.; 2s. 56d. to 2s. 58d.; 2s. 58d. to 2s. 60d.; 2s. 60d. to 2s. 62d.; 2s. 62d. to 2s. 64d.; 2s. 64d. to 2s. 66d.; 2s. 66d. to 2s. 68d.; 2s. 68d. to 2s. 70d.; 2s. 70d. to 2s. 72d.; 2s. 72d. to 2s. 74d.; 2s. 74d. to 2s. 76d.; 2s. 76d. to 2s. 78d.; 2s. 78d. to 2s. 80d.; 2s. 80d. to 2s. 82d.; 2s. 82d. to 2s. 84d.; 2s. 84d. to 2s. 86d.; 2s. 86d. to 2s. 88d.; 2s. 88d. to 2s. 90d.; 2s. 90d. to 2s. 92d.; 2s. 92d. to 2s. 94d.; 2s. 94d. to 2s. 96d.; 2s. 96d. to 2s. 98d.; 2s. 98d. to 2s. 100d.; 2s. 100d. to 2s. 102d.; 2s. 102d. to 2s. 104d.; 2s. 104d. to 2s. 106d.; 2s. 106d. to 2s. 108d.; 2s. 108d. to 2s. 110d.; 2s. 110d. to 2s. 112d.; 2s. 112d. to 2s. 114d.; 2s. 114d. to 2s. 116d.; 2s. 116d. to 2s. 118d.; 2s. 118d. to 2s. 120d.; 2s. 120d. to 2s. 122d.; 2s. 122d. to 2s. 124d.; 2s. 124d. to 2s. 126d.; 2s. 126d. to 2s. 128d.; 2s. 128d. to 2s. 130d.; 2s. 130d. to 2s. 132d.; 2s. 132d. to 2s. 134d.; 2s. 134d. to 2s. 136d.; 2s. 136d. to 2s. 138d.; 2s. 138d. to 2s. 140d.; 2s. 140d. to 2s. 142d.; 2s. 142d. to 2s. 144d.; 2s. 144d. to 2s. 146d.; 2s. 146d. to 2s. 148d.; 2s. 148d. to 2s. 150d.; 2s. 150d. to 2s. 152d.; 2s. 152d. to 2s. 154d.; 2s. 154d. to 2s. 156d.; 2s. 156d. to 2s. 158d.; 2s. 158d. to 2s. 160d.; 2s. 160d. to 2s. 162d.; 2s. 162d. to 2s. 164d.; 2s. 164d. to 2s. 166d.; 2s. 166d. to 2s. 168d.; 2s. 168d. to 2s. 170d.; 2s. 170d. to 2s. 172d.; 2s. 172d. to 2s. 174d.; 2s. 174d. to 2s. 176d.; 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H.M. SCREW GUN-VESSEL,
"WRANGLER."

THIS is one of the new class of dispatch vessels, just built by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, for the Baltic; Lieut. Commander H. R. Risk, R.N. Her length is 165 feet, beam 26 feet; her engines, by Maudsley, are 160-horse power; she carries two 68-pounders (Lancaster guns, each weighing 95 cwt.); and two 12-pound howitzers.

We add a few details of other new vessels of the same class. The six new gun-boats, *Pelter*, *Pincher*, *Ranger*, *Snapper*, *Gleaner*, and *Ruby*—four of which are now building at Pitcher's yard, Northfleet, and two at Deptford Dockyard—are of extraordinary steam power, on the high-pressure principle, and non-condensing. These vessels are all of light draught of water, and of very heavy armament, and will in all probability realize more completely the true idea of what gun-boats are required to be in every useful respect.

The *Arrow*, Lieut. Commander Jolliffe, built by Mare and Co., of Blackwall, with engines by Humphrey and Co., has been tried down the river for a short time. The *Arrow* presents an elegant specimen of a dashing cruiser. She has the fine lines of a wholesome sea-going yacht, with all the substantiality of a strong, stout man-of-war, that can not only fire 98-pounders, but can take her chance in receiving them. Her hull is long, low, and sweeping; her masts not very tall, but well-proportioned and raking; whilst her rig, that of a three-masted schooner, sets her off admirably, and gives a saucy character to the handsome craft. Her two guns are new 95 cwt. pieces of ordnance, fitted amidships on slides, and adapted to throw shells of nearly 100 lb. weight. She has also four howitzers. Her machinery, which is all packed under the water-line, upon a recent trial, worked smoothly and efficiently: there was not the slightest heating, and the vibration on board was scarcely felt



H.M. SCREW GUN-VESSEL "WRANGLER," BUILT FOR THE BALTIC.

at ninety revolutions. Lieut. Hore's ship, the *Beagle* (also built by Mare and Co., with Humphrey's machinery), with the *Arrow*, is the first instalment of the dispatch squadron. Of their tonnage and class (470 tons and 160-horse power), these vessels are, beyond comparison the best designs ever turned out by the Admiralty. They not only look well and float well on the water, but it can be seen at a glance that

Kingo Sound, with a Blue Admiral's flag at the fore. Three Admirals' flags, red at mizen, were counted.

Mr. Hill, in his "Travels on the Shores of the Baltic," recently published, observes, "The whole of the Gulf of Finland may be termed Russian waters; the coasts upon the north being formed by the province of Finland, and those upon the south by the Germano-Russian

they possess those properties that stamp them at once as the real "cavalry of the fleet."

These will be really effective gun-boats, and will throw into the shade the paddle-wheel gun-boats of which we have heard so much, and which have been obtained from the Prussians. The difference and value of the two classes will at once be palpable, when it is considered that the screw gun-boat has all the machinery protected at six feet draught of water; while the Prussian gun-boats' paddles not only offer a sure target to the enemy's gunners, but it leads the marksman also to drop a shot into the machinery, to the ruin or destruction of the vessel.

SVEABORG.

THIS Panoramic Sketch, taken on the 24th of May last, and, in addition to a general view of the Fortress of Sveaborg, and a portion of the town of Helsingfors, represents an interesting incident of the war—the reconnaissance of the fortifications. On the above day H. M. S. *Dauntless*, in company with the *Basilisk*, stood close in under steam to reconnoitre, and counted thirteen ships, three of which were steamers. A three-decker was found head and stern under the batteries, commanding the entrance. There were five large ships anchored behind Bak Holmen, so that, by springing, their united broadsides could be concentrated on the entrance. A two-decker commanded the entrance westward of Langorn; a two-decker was anchored somewhat eastward, opposite



CATHEDRAL. STORA RANTAN. LANGORN. WEST SVARTO.
STEAM-SHIPS RECONNOITRING AT SVEABORG, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

province of Esthonia. The north side of this gulf seems to have more particularly attracted the attention of the Russian Government, if we may judge from the pains that have been bestowed upon the fortification of its ports and havens.

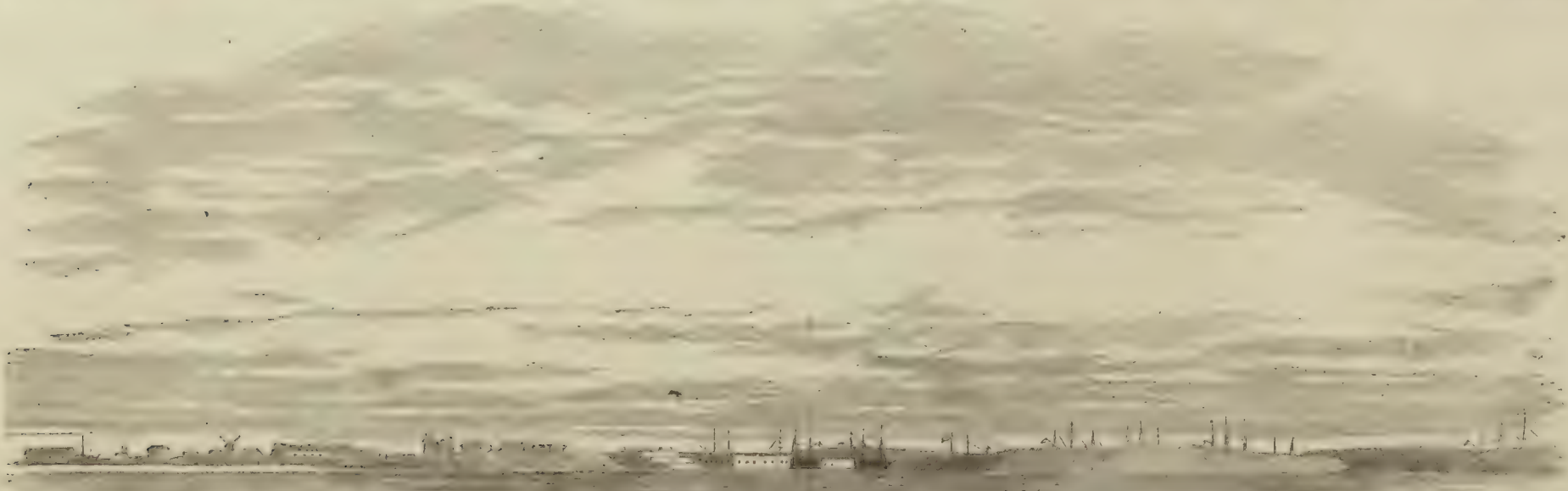
"If we trace the northern coast from Abo, passing towards the east, the next fort we meet with is that of Gustavsvorn, at Hango Head,

which forms the extreme south-western point of Finland. Shortly after, lying north-east of this point, is the port and fortress of Ekna; and next to these, the strong fortresses of Sveaborg, defending the approaches to Helsingfors, the present Russian capital of Finland, beyond which, still proceeding eastward, are the fortresses of Viborg.

"Almost the whole of the coasts of this gulf are encompassed by

dangerous isles, which consist, for the most part, of mere granite rock, and are sometimes surrounded by sands and shoals, with narrow and serpentine channels between them, in which lie sunken rocks, often only a foot or two beneath the surface of the water.

same appearance as Abo, with everything exaggerated which characterizes the town of Helsingfors, as we approached, presented much the



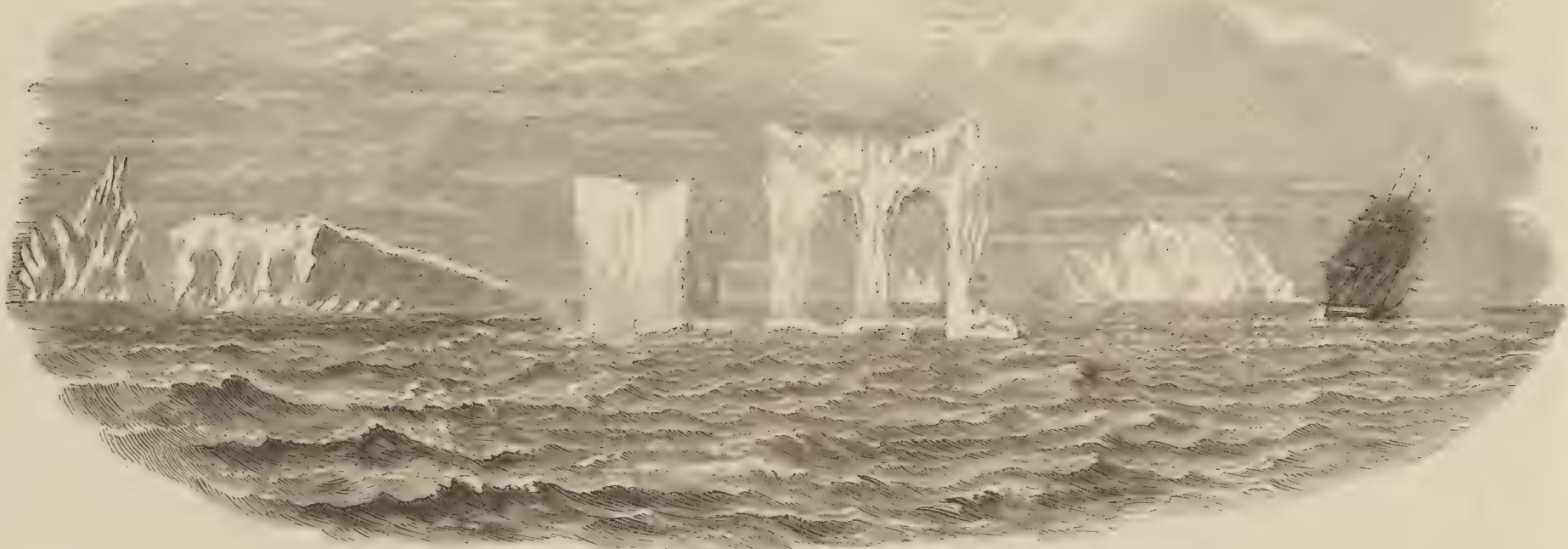
GUSTAVS VARN.

OBSERVATORY.

GUSTAF SOUND.
SVEABORG AND THE BALTIC

BAK HOLMEN

KUNGS HOLMEN.



PASSAGE OF THE SHIP "MEDWAY" THROUGH ICEBERGS, ON HER HOMEWARD VOYAGE FROM MELBOURNE.

terises the Russian style of building and decorating towns. After passing a series of strong fortresses which defend the approaches to the town upon several islands on our left, our eyes rested upon the same novelties as at Abo, of broad streets, public places, and spacious houses, all upon a larger scale, and more glaring with yellow and green paint, than those which compose the ancient capital.

"The town of Helsingfors is built upon a peninsula, or promontory, and more immediately defended by the two forts of Braberg and Ulricabourg, placed on the main land within the port, which is said to be capable of admitting sixty or seventy line-of-battle ships, all riding at anchor under the cover of these forts. The proper strength of the place, however, lies in the magnitude of its outer defensive works, which are of the most formidable description, and go under the general term of the fortresses of Sveaborg. They occupy no less than seven islands, several of which are united by bridges. Casemates appear to be formed in them for no less than 6000 or 7000 small arms; and the united fortresses are said to mount 800 cannon, and to possess a garrison of 12,000 men. Some of these formidable works are formed by cutting and fashioning the solid rock; and there are magazines, arsenals, and barracks both upon one of these islands and upon the mainland. There are even docks upon the same tongue of land upon which the town stands, that have been partly cut out of the solid rock."

In the view are shown the Cathedral of Helsingfors, the new church in the form of a Greek cross; each side is terminated by a handsome portico of Corinthian columns, and a dome rises in the centre. It stands on a large mass of granite, and may be seen some miles from the town. In the lower section of the view is prominent the Observatory.

THE PEEL TESTIMONIAL AT MANCHESTER.

THE Bust of the late Sir Robert Peel, executed in white marble, by Mr. Alexander Munro, of London, has been lately placed in a niche in the



MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL. BY A. MUNRO.

waiting-room of the Public Baths at Manchester. Several members of the Council and of the Testimonial Committee, present on the occasion, expressed their high approval of the Bust as a work of art, and a faithful likeness of the deceased Baronet: it is manly, and expressive in minute subtleties of feature and character.

On the tablet is the following inscription, in black letters:—

These Public Baths originated from a subscription raised in honour of the memory of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and were completed by the Corporation of this Borough, A.D. 1854.

The Baths will be ready in a short time, and it is expected that they will be opened by the Mayor with appropriate ceremony. They have cost about £4500.

CATASTROPHE FROM LIGHTNING.

ON Thursday week the village of Capel St. Mary, about seven miles from Ipswich, was visited with a terrific storm, by which three children were killed, several others were wounded, and the National School was reduced to the ruin shown in the accompanying illustration.

The school was situated at the western end of the village, and was a detached building, within an enclosure. It was two stories high, the ground floor comprising the school-rooms—the western end being occupied by the boys, the eastern end by the girls.

Between two and three o'clock from twenty-eight to thirty boys, and from fifty to sixty girls, were assembled in the schools, repeating their lessons. At this time the storm burst over-head with awful severity, the rain falling in heavy torrents. In a few minutes the lightning struck the top of the western gable, which was composed of lath and plaster, and descending in a slanting direction to the earth, split the wall open from top to bottom, dashing in the windows, one of which was driven into the middle of the boys' room. At the same moment, the apartment was filled with flames and dust. Mr. Alexander (the schoolmaster) was instantly rendered unconscious, and remained so for two or three seconds; the whole of the children lay upon the floor, some apparently lifeless, and others screaming piteously for assistance. To add to the horrors of the scene, the lightning, which had run along the ceiling had ignited the thatch roof, and the flames, owing to the wind, communicated with the bed-curtains and the furniture.

In the village, flames were first observed by a Mrs. Richardson, in a house distant about one hundred yards: she saw the roof of the school-house on fire, and several of the children rushing into the road screaming for help, and she ran to the spot. Upon entering the school she found three of the boys lying dead upon the floor. The affrighted children were removed to a place of security, and the bodies of the dead were conveyed into an adjacent hovel.

The school house, furniture, and a great proportion of the clothing and work, were entirely destroyed.

Next day an inquest was held upon the bodies, which presented the appearance of abrasions of the skin on the foreheads and ears, with a livid colour of the features, as if produced by strangulation. The scene of the catastrophe was a mass of blackened rafters and charred ruins; the only portion of brickwork remaining consisting of a stack of tall chimneys, with the wreck of the kitchen.

After hearing the evidence of Mr. Alexander, the schoolmaster, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, by being struck by lightning."

In the accompanying Sketch are shown the remains of the gable struck by the lightning. The portion of the floor upon which the two figures are standing was the spot whereon the three children were killed, as pointed out to the Artist of the Sketch by the master of the school.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE SHIP "MEDWAY" AMONG ICEBERGS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following very interesting account of the homeward voyage of the *Medway* from Melbourne, Victoria:—

About daylight, on the 21st of April, we weighed anchor, and by midnight were off the Otway Lighthouse. We continued our voyage, with baffling winds from the north-east, until we reached about the latitude of 56° 57' S., and longitude 141° 10' W. Here the wind drew round to the westward, which enabled us to make good way. The sea, it was observed, from having been very irregular, with much swell, became smoother, although the breeze continued unabated. A portion of sea-weed had also been seen, indicating something anomalous in our distant position from any land. To the surprise and gratification of the passengers, it was reported early on the following morning (the 17th of May) that some icebergs had been passed during the night; and both to windward and leeward several more were visible. We speedily turned out, and saw to windward three large bergs. On the same day we sighted several others of large size; some a mile and a half in length and a mile in breadth, and with an elevation of two or three hundred feet from the level of the sea. At this time the thermometer stood at 38° on the poop, the wind being from the northward. The atmosphere was humid; and it became necessary to proceed with great caution, as we had evidently got amongst a large field of ice. We passed several huge pieces of drifting ice. The atmosphere became very hazy towards evening, which in these high latitudes and in the winter season closes in very early, it being quite dark by about four o'clock p.m.; a strict look-out was therefore kept, but no casualty occurred during the night. Next day, the weather becoming thicker as evening approached, evidently presented sufficient cause for caution on the part of the captain; and to his cool judgment and discretion is owing (as far as human agency is concerned) the preservation of our lives and of the ship. By his orders the vessel was kept under easy sail, and, according to his own words, as manageable as a boat. Every precaution that experience could suggest under such circumstances being resorted to, we were proceeding very carefully through the thick haze on the night of the 18th of May. The tea had been removed from the cuddy, and the passengers had settled down to their various evening amusements—the dial hand pointed to the hour of seven p.m., when a noise was heard on deck: the Captain sprang from his seat; his quick ear had caught the cry from the look-out; and in a short time was heard distinctly, "Ice ahead!" At this time a large berg was seen right ahead, apparently so near, that it was reported on board that the jib-boom had scraped it. The noise of the sailors in shifting the sails, in order to wear the ship round, combined with the general consternation, occasioned breathless emotion amongst the passengers, who momentarily expected a fearful collision. This condition of mind was, however, quickly relieved by the cry of "All's right," and the captain and mate shortly after, assuming all the composure they could, assured us of our narrow escape. The iceberg had so much the semblance of a ship under full sail, as to deceive more than one experienced eye.

After this providential escape, we proceeded under easy sail, until about midnight, when all ahead and to the leeward seemed glowing with reflected light, and on closer examination, an immense expanse of ice presented itself. The captain now determined to remain in clear water until daylight. Large masses of drifting ice were visible, and an exten-



REMAINS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL AT CAPEL, NEAR IPSWICH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

sive group of immense bergs seemed to be connected by a continuous chain of detached ice. The ship was accordingly put about, and we remained under easy sail in the clear water, until daylight, when the yards being closely braced, we endeavoured to get to the windward of this wide field of ice. About noon it was on our lee bow, when it presented the appearance of one vast continent of ice: this was in the latitude of $56^{\circ}14'S$, and in the longitude of $128^{\circ}20'W$. We had now passed through a thick cluster of icebergs, extending about 380 miles from east to west; how far it stretched southward, we had no means to ascertain. The thermometer was sufficiently indicative of the absence of much ice to the northward, from which point the wind was blowing, as it never fell below 59° .

Perhaps in no voyage, excepting for the purpose of discovery, or in the whaling trade, has such a vast accumulation of ice presented itself. The last berg we passed was to the northward of this immense field; it was smaller than the rest—perhaps half a mile in length, and a little less in width; we passed close to the leeward of it, not being able to weather it. This was in the latitude of $56^{\circ}14'S$, lon. $128^{\circ}20'W$, and appeared to be a fraction of the barrier line of ice, which had drifted up from the southward, and had been carried to their respective destinations by the currents. The barometer was closely consulted during the whole time. The atmosphere was throughout very hazy, and the variation was from $29^{\circ}20'$ to $29^{\circ}50'$. The wind continued from the north-west, varying a few points to the north.

At length we emerged from this belt of icebergs, and, making as much northward as would serve our purpose to keep out of harm's way, we continued our voyage by the Cape Horn. During the first day we sighted, in all, about fifty bergs; on the second day we were close upon two large bergs (but the weather was too thick to enable us to see beyond the distance of a ship's length; and, on the third day, the vast continent before alluded to probably including a cluster of some hundreds—one of which, in particular, was very conspicuous, occupying about two miles in length, and a mile, or more, in breadth, and towering to a height of probably 300 feet. We now had an opportunity of sketching one berg, which presented a remarkably picturesque appearance, like a colossal Gothic structure resting on the bosom of the ocean. The other bergs included in the sketch, are exact representations of those belonging to the same group.

In our further progress round the Horn, we fell in with more ice. It was the commencement of the winter in these latitudes, and the wind drawing round to the south, the thermometer fell considerably, but did not sink below 26° . For eleven days we were without an observation, so that we were obliged to proceed by our dead reckoning for this period, which, on account of the strong current that prevails here, is liable to great error; however, on obtaining a sight after this lapse of time, the calculations were found to have been kept with unusual exactitude. The imaginary islands to the southward of the Falklands, marked down in our charts as the Auroras, nowhere presented themselves, and the most northern of them as set down in our charts, we were on the evening of the 5th of June sighted another iceberg, and, the wind blowing from the southward, the cold made a great impression on our Australian constitutions. We continued our course to the north-eastward, and on the following morning fell in with much loose ice in the latitude of $51^{\circ}50'S$, and longitude $47^{\circ}42'W$. To the windward, the remains of what must have been an immense berg originally, was most distinct, being about two miles from us; the base still occupied a large space of water, perhaps a mile in length; its tabular summit had been wasted by the heat, and its irregular surface was washed by the surf which was seen breaking over it. Immense masses of ice had been detached, and were floating in all directions around us. Our situation was not unattended with danger, although, it being daylight, and the atmosphere clear, the peril was sufficiently apparent to guard against it. The white crests of the waves all around us may, however, have deceived a practised eye, more especially as the great bulk of these dissolving masses lie beneath the surface of the water, and are sometimes very difficult to discern until close upon them. We had no choice but to proceed right through them with a breeze, which, under easy sail, carried us along at about ten knots, when we passed one of the masses within a yard. Again the merciful hand of Providence was over us. A fair wind brought us to the verge of the south-east trades, and we had thence a fair passage to Old England, after all our detentions and dismal forebodings.

Captain Ross, in his account of the Antarctic Regions, describes a great barrier range of ice as stretching out to an unexplored distance, and rising to an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea. From this region of ice immense masses are continually detached by the divergent movements caused by the unequal expansion and contraction of the atomic parts. During the alternations of temperature, the noise that accompanies the operation of these disturbing powers resembles that of thunder; and immense bergs are in this way detached from the barrier range, and carried to the northward by the currents, increasing in bulk by the fall of snow which is continually accumulating on its surface. It is estimated that considerably more than half the mass lies beneath the surface of the water; and it is ascertained that this portion is undergoing continual waste, by the action of the water underneath, the warmer particles of which, rising to the surface in consequence of their specific gravity; whilst the colder particles, that have given off their caloric to the surrounding atmosphere, are descending by the same law. The ascending currents coming in contact with the solid mass beneath the surface, restores it to its former state of water, and by this means gradually liquefies so great a proportion, that eventually the centre of gravity is so changed, that the iceberg turns completely over, and that part which formerly occupied the under surface becomes now the upper, and the process of decay and waste is rendered visible in the cavernous and cellular appearance it presents. To those who have been engaged in the whale fishery, or have navigated the Polar Regions, the turning over of icebergs is a familiar circumstance. In all probability the remarkable berg, with its gothic arches, has undergone this evolution, and atmospheric influence has completed that process, whereby the structural arrangement has attained to such remarkable perfection.

On board the ship *Medway*, off Portsmouth,

August 2, 1854.

W. B. WILMOT, M.D.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

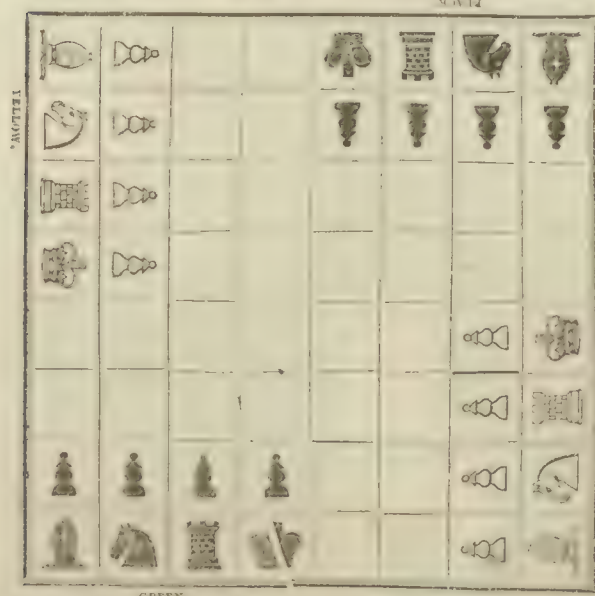
BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

CHAPTER III.—CHATURANGA (CONTINUED).

Before commencing the translation, it may be proper to offer a few brief remarks on the Hindū board and pieces, a diagram of which is herewith inserted:—

DIAGRAM OF THE ANCIENT HINDU CHESS BOARD.

The pieces being arranged as they stand at the commencement of the game of Chaturanga, played by four persons.



Here the Green and Black are allied against the Red and Yellow. The Rook represents the Elephant, and the Bishop, in the corner, the Ship. The King, Rook, Knight, and Pawn, had then precisely the same moves and powers as they have with us at this day, except that the Pawn could move only one square at starting. The Bishop moves diagonally to any third square, passing over the square next him, which he does not command or attack. His move is no ways restricted by any piece placed in the intermediate square. His power is very limited, as it will be found that he can only command or attack seven squares of the board, besides the one on which he stands. This, however, with a slight exception in the Burmese game, is all the power the Bishop possessed both in Asia and Europe down to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Another peculiarity attending this piece is, that not

one of the four Bishops, allied or hostile, can attack any of the squares on which the three others are allowed to move; hence, we see clearly the meaning of a verse in the Latin poem given by Hyde, from a MS. of the twelfth century, preserved in the Bodleian, viz., "Firmum pactum Calvi teneat, neque sibi nocent," i.e., "The Bishops maintain a solid compact not to hurt each other." Vide Hyde, "Syntagma Dissertationum," 4to, page 155.

TRANSLATION OF THE SANSKRIT TEXT.

Yudhishtira said to Vyāsa, "Explain to me, O thou super-eminent in virtue, the nature of the game that is played on the eight-times-eight squared board. Tell me, O my master, how the Chaturāṅgi (a) may be accomplished."

Vyāsa thus replied:—"O my Prince, having delineated a square board, with eight houses on each of the four sides, then draw up the red warriors on the east; on the south, array the army clad in green; on the west, let the yellow troops be stationed; and let the black combatants occupy the north."

"Let each player place his Elephant on the left of his King; next to that the Horse; and last of all the Ship; and in each of the four armies let the infantry be drawn up in front. The Ship shall occupy the left-hand corner; next to it the Horse; then the Elephant; and lastly the King; the foot soldiers, as already stated, being drawn up in front (b)."

"If, on throwing the die (c), the number should turn up five, the King or one of the Pawns must move; if four, the Elephant; if three, the Horse; and, if the throw be two, then, O Prince, the Ship must move."

On the moves of the Pieces.

"The King moves one square in all directions; the Pawn moves one square straight forward, but smites an enemy through either way, in advance; the Elephant, O Prince of many lands, moves (so far as his path is clear) in the direction of the four cardinal points (d), according to his own pleasure; the Horse moves over three squares in an oblique direction; and the Ship, O Yudhishtira, moves two squares diagonally."

General Directions for Play.

"Let each player preserve his own forces with excessive care, and remember that the King is the most important of all. O Prince, from inattention to the humbler forces the King himself may fall into disaster. The Ship (from a central position) commands only four squares, but the Horse commands eight; therefore, the Horse bears the higher value (e). The Pawns and the Ship assail the foe, subjecting themselves to capture; the King, the Elephant, and the Horse slay the foe without subjecting themselves to destruction (f). O my Lord, never let a player place his Elephant in front of a hostile Elephant; if any man of sense should do so, he will be deemed guilty of imprudence. Only in those cases, where there is no other resource, should a player place one Elephant *en prise* of another; such is the decree of the sage Gotama (g). Should a player have it in his power to capture either of the hostile Elephants, it is preferable to slay that on the left hand (h). In order to attain those situations (on the board), called the Singhāsana and the Chaturāṅgi, the King is to be preserved at the expense of the whole army, the Elephant even included."

Peculiar situations of the Pieces, conferring certain privileges, &c.

"I will now explain to you, O Prince, the nature of certain situations, &c., that may occur in the course of play, viz., Singhāsana, Chaturāṅgi, Nripākrishṭa, Shatpada, Kākāśhta, Vrihannauka, and Gādāvatī."

"1. Singhāsana.—When a King moves to the square of another King, O Yudhishtira, then he is said to have gained a Singhāsana (i.e., a throne). When he gains a Singhāsana by slaying either of the adverse Kings, he then wins a double stake, otherwise it shall be a single stake. When a King, O Prince, mounts the throne of his own ally, then also he gains a Singhāsana, and thenceforth he commands the allied forces along with his own (i)."

"2. Chaturāṅgi.—When a player, after having attained possession of his ally's throne, succeeds in capturing the two adverse Kings, his own King still remaining on the board, then he is said to have gained the Chaturāṅgi. When the Chaturāṅgi is attained on the part of a player, by the latter's King slaying the last of the hostile Kings, then he is entitled to a twofold stake, otherwise it shall be a single stake. O Prince, when, in the game of Chaturanga, a King slays the last of the adverse Kings on his own square, then he is entitled to a fourfold stake; and when thus a Singhāsana and a Chaturāṅgi occur both at the same time, then, O Prince, it shall be deemed only a Chaturāṅgi, but not the Singhāsana likewise."

"3. Nripākrishṭa.—When a player has got the two adverse Kings into his possession, his own King still remaining on the board, then, should his allied King have been previously captured by the adverse forces, he is entitled to reclaim (by law) his ally, which procedure is called Nripākrishṭa; but, so long as the two adverse Kings are not in his possession, the captured ally is to be deemed defunct, or *hors de combat*. When an allied King is ransomed, or exchanged for one of the adverse Kings, both of them are thenceforth considered to be cut of play."

"4. Shatpada.—When either of the two middle Pawns has reached the opposite end of the board, he is then distinguished with the title of Shatpada (k), and assumes the power of that piece (Rook or Knight) whose square he may have attained; a Pawn having reached the corner square, or that of the King, is not entitled to the rank of Shatpada. O son of Pandu, the player who is still in possession of three Pawns is not entitled to a Shatpada; so it has been decreed by Gotama."

"5. Kākāśhta.—When, towards the end of a game, a King remains alone, after all his forces have been captured, such a situation is called Kākāśhta; and the King, thus bereaved, according to the decision of all the Rākshasas, (l) is neither entitled to victory nor liable to defeat."

"6. Vrihannauka.—When three Ships happen to be in contiguous squares, and the fourth ship can be played into the remaining contiguous square, the situation is called Vrihannauka; and the last player takes possession of all the others (m)."

"7. Gādāvatī.—When, in the course of the game, a player is left with only the Ship and a single Pawn, the Pawn is then called Gādāvatī (n), and is not subject to any restriction on the score of becoming a Shatpada; that is, he may become a Ship, Knight, Rook, or even King, according to circumstances."

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TRANSLATION.

(a) I have deemed it best, in the first place, to give the Pāṇini extract unintercepted; and I now proceed to offer a few observations on such passages as seem to me deserving of, or requiring, further notice. Sir William Jones has erroneously stated that this game is more frequently called "Chaturāṅgi." Now, the term Chaturāṅgi is not applied to the game at all; it only denotes a certain advantage that may arise in the course of play, which ensures the most complete species of victory, equivalent to our Check-mate. The precise nature of the term Chaturāṅgi is clearly described in the original; and, as will be seen in the translation, there is one passage in that very paragraph which for ever decides the point, viz., "O Prince, when in the game of Chaturanga," &c., evidently showing that Chaturanga is the game, and Chaturāṅgi one of its technical terms. It is needless to add that Sir William Jones's error has been a hundred times repeated by more recent writers."

(b) It would seem, at first sight, that this is a mere repetition of the last sentence; but such is not the case: the former sentence would have remained vague and indefinite without the latter."

(c) The die alluded to is an oblong, four-sided one, used by the natives of India to this day in some of their own peculiar games, such as the game of Chaupar, in which, according to Abu-l-Fazl, the dice used had "on one side, one spot; on the second, two; on the third, five; and on the fourth, six." In a similar manner the dice for the Chaturanga had the four numbers, two, three, four, and five; the three and four, as also the two and five, being opposite each other, so as to make the amount seven, as in our own cubic die. I think it highly probable that the ancient tesserae of the Greeks and Romans were so named, not from their square or cubic form, but from their having four faces. The literal meaning of the term, in all its variety of spelling—such as *tellares*, *pyssares*, &c.—is simply "the four," or "the four," which would hardly apply to the cube of six faces."

(d) Sir William Jones and his learned friend the Bāhman, Rādhā Kant, have fallen into a very serious error respecting the move and power of the Elephant. They have translated the passage, "the Elephant moves in all directions as far as his driver pleases;" and, further on, it is added, "The Elephant, we find, has the powers of our Queen, as we are pleased to call the minister or general of the Persians." Now it so happens that the expression used in the original admits of no doubt as to the Elephant's move. It is the adverb *chaturāṅgīyam*, which simply means, in the four cardinal directions—i.e., east, west, south, and north. Had the author intended to indicate the power of our Queen, he would have used the expression *sarvataḥ*—i.e., in all directions, which term he applies to the move of the King, a few lines before. The Elephant, then, in the game of Chaturanga, had precisely the move of our Rook; and we may add, once for all, that the present move of our Queen is not of older date than three and a half centuries back."

(e) We shall afterwards see, when treating of the mediæval game of Chess, or *Shatranj*, that the powers and value of the Rook, Knight, and Bishop, which remained the same as in the ancient Chaturanga, were to one another, respectively, in the proportion of the numbers six, four, and two, or, according to some, one-and-a-half."

(f) The text of this stanza is at first sight a little puzzling, if not absolutely unintelligible. I take the author's meaning to be, that the Ships and Pawns mutually capture each other, but are not allowed to capture a superior piece. The King, Elephant, and Knight, however, being of higher rank, are allowed certain special privileges; viz., the King can take any piece whatever belonging to his two adversaries; but he is not himself liable to be taken, except by a King, Elephant, or

Knight. In a similar manner, the Elephant could capture any of the adverse forces at pleasure, and was liable to be captured only by a King, Elephant, or Knight. Lastly, the Knight could take any of his adversaries within his range, but was himself subject to be captured only by a Knight, Elephant, or King."

(g) Gotama, as Sir William Jones has already observed, was an eminent legislator and philosopher. That he should have condescended to record his decision on the merits of certain moves in Chess, is probably a licence on the part of the poet, in order to confer the more honour on the game."

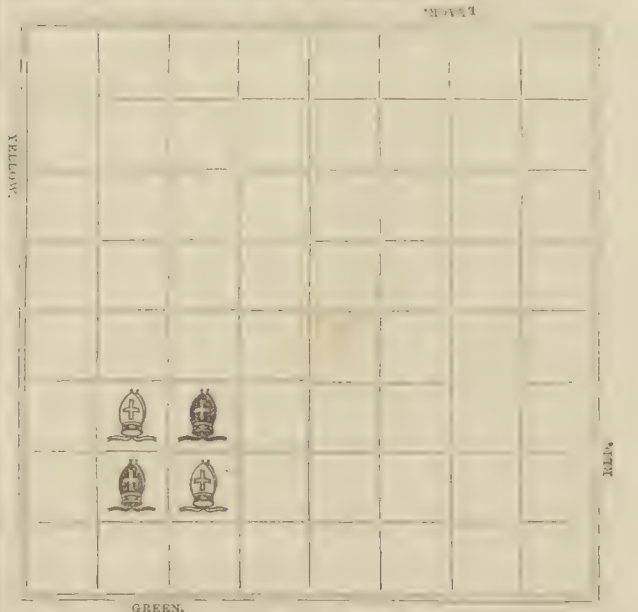
(h) Sir William Jones, in commenting on this passage, says, "the last rule is extremely obscure." Now it so happens, that, instead of being obscure, it affords us a ray of light of no small importance. We learn from it that the adverse forces of each party were those on the right and left of the board; consequently those opposite, at the top, were the allied forces. Thus, the Green and Black were allies, as also the Red and Yellow. Indeed, we should have inferred as much, although the author nowhere expressly asserts it, from the nature of the game. Were we to suppose, for instance, that the Red and Green were allies, the battle and danger would fall chiefly, if not entirely, on the Green. The Red would merely have to move forward his Pawns, in comparative security, to the opposite side, through his ally's quarters; but, by making the opposite forces allies, the risk to be incurred is precisely the same for all parties. As to the mere propriety of slaying the Elephant on the left hand, it is obvious enough. For example, Green has to pass his Pawns forward, under the protection of his pieces, on the left hand side of the board, where the Yellow Elephant is directly in their way, and much more likely to give them a rough reception than the Elephant of the Red, which is on the right hand, and less able to gain their range, owing to his own Pawns, which stand in front of him. To this we may add, that the very approach of his own allies impede the movements of the Red for attacking the Green when further advanced. Finally, the Red is obliged to keep a sharp look out on his right, from which quarter the hostile Black are threatening to take him in flank."

(i) Hence it must have occasionally happened, that only one player on each side remained, to conduct the whole allied forces, and this result very naturally gave rise to the mediæval game of *Shatranj*, of which more hereafter."

(k) The term *shatpada* denotes six steps, and corresponds with what we commonly call *queening* a Pawn. In the Chaturanga, a pawn could only (with one exception) become a Knight or a Rook; in the *Shatranj*, as we shall see hereafter, the *shatpada* was compelled to become a *farsin*, or "counsellor," and nothing else."

(l) The Rākshasas literally signify demons or giants; but the term was applied to the inhabitants of Lanka, or ancient Ceylon, probably from the gallant and desperate defence they offered against their northern invaders under Rāma, the King of Ayodhya, now called Oude. It is further evident from this stanza that the situation called Kākāśhta was equivalent to what we call a drawn game."

(m) The curious situation called *Vrihannauka*, or "concourse of the ships," can occur only in five particular portions of the board, viz., in the four central squares, and also within a square of each of the four corners, as will appear from the following diagram:—



Such a situation may have resulted as follows:—1st. The Red and the Yellow Ships have each made two strides towards the centre, and then one stride more towards the Green's corner. 2nd. The Black has made three strides from his own corner towards that of Green. Now let us suppose it is Green's turn to play his Ship, which as yet is unmoved; he leaps over the Black Ship, which is now close to him, and thus he completes the square. In like manner the same situation may occur within a square of each of the other three corners; and also in the four central squares, after each Ship has made two strides in that direction. From all this we are to infer that he who brought in his ship last, so as to complete the *concourse*, destroyed the two hostile ships, and applied that of his ally to his own use. This Oriental alliance, then, seems to have been rather of a passive kind, and certainly not over cordial; for we have seen two instances in which a player might be coolly plundered by his ally, first of his throne, and secondly of his ship."

(n) The term *Gādāvatī* means "Strong" or "Secure" Pawn. This privilege seems to have been a species of chivalrous courtesy that was shown towards the losing party; of which some traces remain, though of a different kind, in the modern Indian game at this day. It is a rule observed among the natives of India, when playing their own game, that, when the weaker party has only one piece left, that piece cannot be taken as long as he acts defensively in protecting his King. It would further appear that some such rule also prevailed in the Levant during the middle ages, as may be inferred from Twiss, Vol. II., p. 14, where he states—"Piacenza mentions that in the Levant it is sometimes customary to play with a *Pezzo di Tregua* (Piece of Truce), which Damiano calls *Pezzo Fidato* (Trusted Piece), to which is given the privilege of not being liable to be taken except when it actually attacks the enemy." In Latin Chess Manuscripts of the middle ages we also find a piece similarly privileged—*Per Fiduciam*, as it is termed. This, however, we shall enter into more fully when we come to treat of the mediæval period of the game—i.e., of that which prevailed in Asia and Europe from the sixth to the sixteenth century of our era."

THE NEW ACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH.—On Tuesday the new Act to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the public health was issued. Under this Act Sir Benjamin Hall has been appointed President, and his salary is not to exceed £2000 a year. The Act determines from the 10th August instant the General Board of Health, and constitutes the new board to continue for one year next after the day of the passing of the Act (10th August) and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, "and no longer." The new board is to appoint officers, and also so many "superintending inspectors" as the Treasury may think fit. The Treasury is to fix the salaries of the officers and the allowances to superintending inspectors. All the powers and duties vested in the board may be exercised by the President or any two members. The powers of the General Board of Health are transferred to the new board. All inquiries and proceedings commenced under the board now determined may be completed by the new board. There is a clause in this act empowering the Treasury to grant a compensation, superannuation, or retiring allowance to one of the members of the board determined of not exceeding £1000 a year, as the Commissioners may deem just and proper to be awarded."

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The river from Dantzic to the sea, for about four miles, is nearly blocked up with rafts of timber, which has lately been purchased in unusual quantities in Poland. The value of the wood that passed the bridge of Dantzic last year was estimated at 20,000,000 dols. It is thought by persons capable of making an estimate, without referring to official documents for the exact quantity, that the value of the timber at present lying in that neighbourhood is not less than 50,000,000 dols.—about £7,000,000.

NEWSPAPERS AT DEVNA.—In a letter from Devna, dated 10th July, in the English camp, the writer says—"In a man gets a newspaper, you would laugh to see the manner round him, as if they were going to eat him, all are so anxious to hear the news."

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

LINCOLNSHIRE FARMING.

THE meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Lincoln led to a challenge, by some men of Norfolk, to show half a dozen farms in that county against the same number on the Heath and wolds of Lincoln. It is to be hoped that this challenge will not end in mere talk; because, although wagers could do little towards deciding on the respective merits of the two counties, the report of the judges—which would, or should, be a detailed report—would show the modes of farming in the two first counties of England. In an agricultural point of view, Lincoln and Norfolk are in a totally different position. Norfolk was one of the earliest counties in England in which the important agricultural improvements, which we owe to the Dutch and Flemings, were introduced. From Flanders the turnip—on the cultivation of which all good farming rests—first found its way into Norfolk. Norfolk differs from Lincolnshire, too, in being more amply supplied with labourers; and in having had, before the era of railroads, a manufacturing market close at hand.

The name best known in connection with the agriculture of Norfolk is that of Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who, during a long life, devoted himself with energy and success to the improvement of a naturally poor soil by good farming and good stock, and long leases. He was one of the great landed proprietors who, following in the footsteps of Lord Somerville, and availing themselves of the experience and example of Francis Duke of Bedford, set the fashion of agricultural-minded landlords—a fashion which has been of such enormous advantage to the country, by spreading through its length and breadth the stock brought to so high a degree of perfection, by Bakewell in Sheep, and by the Collingees in Short-horns. The sheep-shearing of Woburn, and afterwards of Holkham, became famous wherever agricultural improvement was appreciated. At the present time Norfolk has several improving landowners, and some farmers of the first class, whose names have a European celebrity.

Coke, of Holkham—for that is his agricultural name—left his mark on Norfolk more in the shape of improved live stock than in improved processes of tillage. He introduced the Devon, superseding an inferior local breed; and he did good service by assisting to render fashionable the new Leicester sheep, by which all the improvements in our Long-wools have been effected. But, although Norfolk may, perhaps, boast one of the first, and certainly the largest cultivated farm in the world, the county has had to struggle against the disadvantage of traditions which the improvements of the age have put out of date. For instance, the turnip sown broadcast was a wonderful step in advance, as a root crop, a hundred years ago, when grown by Lord Somerville; but the turnip sown broadcast, as it may still be seen in Norfolk and at the famous farm of Tiptree, is terribly bad farming.

Lincolnshire has not had to contend against old customs and a prejudiced tenantry. The districts which attract most attention have been colonised and reclaimed within the last eighty years. The labouring population of the Heath and wolds has always been in number rather under than over the demand, and the supply of tenant-farmers has depended to a considerable extent on migration from other counties. Now it is a well-ascertained fact that in agriculture, as in manufactures, improvements are carried on most vigorously by emigrants unshackled by ancient prejudices.

In 1770 Arthur Young made his first agricultural tour through Lincolnshire; and, at that period, with the exception of a few favoured spots in the vicinity of ancient Church domains, the sea-bordered lowlands were a succession of lakes, where, in winter, the ague-smitten inhabitants carried on their decoys, and, in summer, with the help of stilts and boats, gathered crops of rich rank hay; while on the high ground, the heaths, and wolds—gorse covered—gave sustenance to a few miserable sheep. The lowlands first benefited from the great drainage works, which were vigorously pushed early in the present century. Since that period, the introduction of the steam engine has dried hundreds of thousands of acres, and substituted heavy crops of cole or rape and corn for uncertain catches of pike, eels, and wild duck. The hiring of the steam-engines has driven away

The bittens booming in the marsh,

and substituted the partridge and corn-crake.

On the wolds—a back-bone of sloping hills of light land that run through the county from north to south—a transformation into thriving farms has been effected by “turnips grown with bones, fed off with sheep;” the farmers finding courage to spend the money needful for reclamation, under the shelter of a tenant-right custom, established by the great landlords of the county, with the Yarborough family at their head.

In 1790, when, as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Arthur Young made his second tour of inspection, he found that more than 150,000 acres had been reclaimed by embankment and levelled out. The first drainage improvements were effected by taking advantage of the natural fall of the ground to get rid of superfluous water. Windmills, for pumping from a low to a high level, were introduced by, and copied from, the Dutch; but, useful as they were, it not unfrequently happened that the rain fell in summer, and the wind failed in autumn, just when most needed, and the corn, fit for cutting, required reapers in boats, or, if cut, floated away here and there with the floods. The steam-engine has done much toward protecting the fen farmer from these uncertainties. Near Boston, Alkirk, Kiron, Billingham, and Hackenby, there are wide tracts of grazing land, formerly covered with water, which carry a bullock or three sheep to an acre. To drain the lowlands of Lincolnshire, artificial outfalls have been constructed, upwards of 400 miles in extent, at a cost of little less than one million and a half sterling. At the Pock-hole Drain, near Spalding, in September and October, 1848, two engines of 80 and 60-horse power consumed 500 tons of coal in pumping from 25,000 acres of land.

It is on these low-lands that the warping process is carried on, by which the alluvial soil held in solution in the Trent and Ouse is, by successive floodings and drainings, made to settle on poor land, until a “warp soil” of great depth has been obtained. On this warp soil, crop after crop, even of the most exhausting kinds, may be grown without manure. Those interested in the history of the reclamation of the Fens will find a very good account in a little work recently published by Mr. Clarke, of Wisbeach. But it is on the heaths and wolds which, within the lives of the fathers of this generation, have been changed from wild gorse to first-class turnip farms, that the agricultural reputation of Lincolnshire chiefly rests.

On Arthur Young's second visit to Lincolnshire the improvements were so great that he thought little remained to do, and he then observed, that, “forty years previously, it was all warren from Spilsby beyond Caistor. At that time there was scarcely a turnip to be seen where thousands of acres now flourish; and the few grown were unheeded, except by gentlemen.” At that period Mr. Chaplin, of Temple Bruer, let 3000 to 4000 acres at 2s. an acre, chiefly as rabbit warrens. At present one may ride with fox-hounds from Lincoln to Burton-on-the-Humber, and scarcely see such a thing as a rabbit-warren. As for this Temple Bruer estate, Mr. Pusey, in his celebrated tour in 1842, found it converted into a first-rate farm, with a tenant occupying 1000 acres, where, with 125 acres of turnips, he wintered from 1200 to 1500 sheep, and fed in fold-yards 110 beasts, for which he purchased eight-five tons of oil-cake. And he observes, “In passing over the Lincolnshire heath, condemned by the intelligent Arthur Young to barrenness, farm succeeded farm, each appearing to be cultivated by the owner, for example, and not as really the case by a tenant for profit; and so for miles through fields of turnips, without a blank or weed, on which thousands of long-wooled sheep were feeding in netted folds; every stubble-field clean and bright, all the hedges kept low and neatly trimmed, every farm-house well built with spacious courts, and surrounded by such rows of long saddle-backed ricks that showed that the land did not forget to return in August what it had received from the fold in December.”

Now, the question raised in 1854, in friendly chat among the farmers of many counties, was not as to the correctness of this often-quoted passage at the time it was written, but whether the Lincolnshire farmers have continued to go ahead, and keep up the distinguished position they held twelve years ago. We think they have. We believe, that with few fancy farmers—such as those who are to be found amusing themselves by experiments made regardless of expense—the general average of tenant-farming is higher in Lincolnshire than in any other county; that more good stock is well housed and fed during the winter; that better implements are used; and that improvements of any kind are more readily introduced into the tenant-farms of Lincolnshire than any other county, although there is no one man who stands in so pre-eminent a position as Mr. Hudson, of Castle-acre, in Norfolk.

After Lincolnshire came the Wolds, which were left to rabbits when Lincolnshire, with a near market, grew barley and oats, although not wheat. Lincolnshire now grows six quarters of barley where, in 1799, it only grew three; and four or five quarters of wheat where it was thought the land was too poor to grow any. While, as to the intermediate belt between the sea and the Wolds, Mr. Sidney, in his “Ride

through North Lincolnshire, in 1843,” says—“The neatness of the general cultivation was as remarkable as the great size of the farm-buildings. The gates, always a sign of good farming, were universally in good order, the fields square, and the corners evenly worked up, the drill system for wheat-sowing all but universal, and the crops consequently well harrowed and clean. On most of the farms the best modern implements were in use; that most useful implement the ‘scorifier’ was as common as the harrow; Crosskill's clod-crusher passed everywhere; and the wheelwrights' shops had quite a scientific appearance from the number of patent tools found there for repair. Every farmer feeds some good beasts, which are to be found with plenty of straw under their feet, not wandering over liquid mud of ill-paved yards.”

On a recent visit to the same district, we found no signs of contented agricultural conservatism. Draining had been vigorously pushed in the clay lands in the autumn, and fixed and portable steam-engines were spreading everywhere. On a farm of 1300 acres, of which half was in tillage, the tenant—farming with an agreement for compensation for unexhausted improvements—had laid out nearly £3 an acre for the first two years, on guano, bones, and other tillages, and was then spending upwards of 30s. an acre in the same way. This farm carried 1000 sheep, 100 fat beasts, wheat to pay the rent, beside some breeding stock. This was not a fancy, but a tenant's farm.

The Wold farms on the Brocklesby estate are, on an average, above 300 acres, having been laid out in the rough by the grandfather and father of the present Earl. Many fields are from 40 to 70 acres; and on one of these we saw magnificent crops of turnips, sown with the liquid manure drill, as a medium for distributing super-phosphate. Now, this new implement was introduced on the Wolds, not by a fancy advertising farmer, but by one who has farmed the same farm more than thirty years, under the Yarborough family, and made turnips succeed gorse, and driven out rabbits with improved Lincoln sheep. It has been remarked by a leading journal that the Lincoln sheep are inferior to the Cotswold. There is no doubt of the fact. The breeders have not, until lately, been under the influence of comparison and competition. The Lincoln Royal Agricultural Show will no doubt have its effect. But fifteen years of repeated trials have shown that the fine qualities of the Cotswold cannot be transplanted. They appear to depend on something peculiar to the Cotswold-hills, and to the style of feeding adopted by a few successful breeders.

There are, unquestionably, three points in which Lincolnshire takes a high agricultural position. The customs and traditions of the county make the landlords what is commonly called liberal, but what is in reality wise. They provide the machinery in fit farm-buildings, and secure the expenditure of the tenant by compensation for unexhausted improvements. The tenants are enterprising, and not afraid of new implements or new tillages. The labourers are well paid and well fed. The single men and boys live with the foreman. Here is a bill of fare of a Lincolnshire farmer, for the benefit of the “Sheep-head and Pluck” counties:—“Breakfast—Bread, milk, and bacon. Dinner—Beef or mutton, or bacon, alternately, with vegetables, bread, and cheese. Supper—Bread and cheese. A pint of beer daily.” On the Brocklesby estates, it has been Lord Yarborough's endeavour that every married labourer should have enough land to keep a cow.

It is safe to assert that, with room for improvement—where is there not?—the three classes of landlords, tenants, and labourers, are better placed, and live in better mutual relation, on the heaths and wolds colonised within the last sixty years; and that the practice of agriculture is, on an average, more steadily progressing than in any other county. The great want is, an intelligent, practically-useful education for the peasantry.

A NATURAL SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY.—At a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego county, a singular collection of fountains, or springs of soda-water has been discovered, in a sandy plain or depression in the surface of the desert. The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar-loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unobscured, containing the carbonated beverage from some natural laboratory below. Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a green and luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl, and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescing quality as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries, and was drunk with avidity by both the men and animals belonging to the United States surveying party. When impregnated with acid of any kind it produced instant effervescence, and in that form it is peculiarly refreshing as a drink.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LADY ROWE.—The *Kingsford Journal* states that while Lady Rowe, the wife of the Chief Justice of Jamaica, was sitting under the front porch of the mountain residence of Sir Joshua Rowe, during a storm of thunder and lightning, a large cedar-tree was struck and split from the top to the root, and splinters of more than six feet long wrenched out of the centre, and one was thrown more than fifty feet from the tree. The lawn was covered with branches and wedges of wood; indeed, it would be impossible to imagine a more complete demolition. A small splinter struck Lady Rowe in the face, and a large limb was thrown to the very spot on which her Ladyship had been standing a few minutes previous to the discharge of the immense volume of electric fluid.

POSTAL PERFORMANCES.—The following is an approximate estimate of the number of letters originating in, and destined for, England, conveyed in the course of a year by British mail-packets, viz.:—By Cunard's packets, 2,400,000; by the West India packets, 1,100,000; by the Brazil packets, 300,000; by the Pacific packets, 200,000; by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packets, to and from India, China, and Australia, 2,300,000; by the Cape of Good Hope packets, 260,000; by the West Coast of Africa packets, 50,000.

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

THE thunder of the artillery from the Invalides, firing at six on Tuesday morning a salvo of 101 guns, announced that the proceedings of the day had commenced. The weather was most propitious, the horizon without a cloud; and already, long before that early hour, a number of promenaders might be observed in the Champs Elysées watching with curious eyes the busy workmen, who from early dawn had been engaged in completing the varied arrangements.

As the morning wore on the crowd increased, and by ten o'clock every point which presented more than an ordinary attraction was thronged with spectators. The general character of the ornamentation was similar to that of last year, and the ground principally selected comprised the garden of the Tuilleries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées, up to the Arc de Triomphe. Perhaps the best spot to see the principal preparations from was some point in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, from which the eye could range without much difficulty, from the front of the Tuilleries garden up the main avenue of the Champs Elysées. On each side, the lofty terrace of the garden was surmounted with a long range of arcades of open woodwork, representing the colonnade of a Moorish building. Every part of this vast piece of lace-like architecture was composed of variegated rods, not an inch wide, arranged with so due a regard to harmony of colouring, that the eye returned with unsated pleasure to each renewed examination of the general effect. In the centre, just in front of the main entrance to the garden, rose a lofty triumphal arch, of the same description of open woodwork, but made wide and square, to give the idea of additional solidity. Every part of these constructions was covered over with coloured lamps, to match the shade of the woodwork beneath, and they were to be lit up at night to furnish forth a marvellous illumination. Round the Place de la Concorde similar erections were to be seen, all gaily painted to match the long range of arcades on the terrace, and, like them, bearing coloured lamps on every part of their surface. Perhaps the Place de la Concorde never appeared to greater advantage, its space seeming almost doubled by the removal of the sunk gardens at the four corners, and the heavy wall of the garden-terrace being replaced by a light and elegant balustrade, surmounted at equal distances by Grecian vases filled with living flowers.

During the early part of the day the religious services, performed in all the churches of Paris in honour of the Assumption, which Fête is coincident with that of the Emperor, attracted vast crowds. In the course of the morning, also, provisions were distributed at the different *mairies* of Paris to the indigent and aged, and these, by directions of the Emperor, were furnished with a liberal hand.

A little after twelve an immense multitude filled the garden of the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysées, the tide generally flowing towards the Pont de Jena to witness the boat-races, and to the Champ de Mars to behold the grand military spectacle of the raising of the Siege of Silistria, of which two representations were given, one at two o'clock, and the other at half-past four. Perhaps no part of the amusements of the day had more attractions for the people of Paris than this representation—first, because everything appertaining to war or its imitation is always agreeable to the French nation; and next, because the sympathy felt for the brave defenders of Silistria has been universal

with all classes of the population. The temporary theatre on which this glorious episode of the Eastern war was represented was erected on the side of the Champ de Mars facing the stands of the Jockey Club, and was of such vast extent as to cover a superficies of 25,000 metres. It gave the town and fortifications of Silistria—everything in the foreground depicting the ramparts and bastions of a fortified place, blackened with smoke and shattered by shell and fire; whilst behind stood, bright and clear in the sunshine, the mosques, minarets, and private habitations. A large space of the Champ de Mars was enclosed round these mimic fortifications, within which several of the incidents of the attack and defence took place. The principal bastion of the place was at least 150 metres in length, and upwards of 1500 performers lent their aid to impart verisimilitude to the action. The military pantomime enacted on this immense theatre was composed of two parts. The action is supposed to commence at early dawn, and numerous sentinels keep careful watch on the ramparts of the citadel, and on the fort of Abd-ul-Medjid, which occupies the foreground. Bodies of soldiers are seen to assemble on the advanced works, which they strengthen with the materials which are lying about. Mussa Pacha, the Governor of the place, comes forward with a numerous staff, and encourages the soldiers. Suddenly an alarm is given; peasants are seen to rush in as if pursued by the enemy; one old man describes the Cossacks by their long beards and lances, and expresses the greatest terror at their acts of cruelty. Orders are given, and every one is on the alert, when, shortly after, a body of Russians appear, and the firing commences; a stronger corps afterwards appears, with General Gortschakoff at their head, and prepare to besiege the town. The Russian soldiers at once commence the construction of a battery right against the fort; gabions, fascines, and bags of earth are brought forward and arranged, whilst the sharpshooters protect the workmen. At last the assault takes place, but the Russians are repulsed with great loss. The fire then ceases, and a flag of truce arrives from Prince Gortschakoff, with propositions to the Governor. Then ensues the scene of a large sum of money offered by the Russians to have the place betrayed, and the indignant refusal of Mussa Pacha. Gortschakoff, who is waiting outside, furious at learning the result of his reasonable propositions, gives the signal for a fresh attack, in which the Russians are again repulsed, with heavy loss; the Turks make a sortie, slaughter the enemy at their guns, and seize on several pieces of cannon. Mussa Pacha testifies his satisfaction at the conduct of the Turks; his wife and children cast themselves into his arms; a Turkish envoy brings a sword of honour to the Governor from Omar Pacha; it is intimated that the French and English forces have landed, and are about to relieve the town; a grand ballet ensues, in which various military dances are given, and so ends the first part of the performance. In the second, the Russians return in force, and attempt a more desperate attack than before, but which proves again unsuccessful. Prince Paskiewitch arrives, and presents to Prince Gortschakoff the formal order of the Czar to give up his command to the new comer. Prince Paskiewitch intimates that *coûte qui coûte* he will obtain possession of the fortress, and a desperate assault takes place. After a series of desperate attacks the Russians are obliged to give way, the Turkish cavalry make a sortie, and complete the rout of the enemy. Mussa Pacha, whilst returning thanks to Providence for the success of the Turkish arms, is mortally wounded with a shell, and falls nearly lifeless into the arms of his followers. At this frightful intelligence, his wife and children rush to the scene of desolation, the dying warrior embraces them, looks round once more on his faithful officers, and expires.

Such is a brief explanation of the representation which was received with extraordinary applause by the thousands assembled in the Champ de Mars to witness it. On Tuesday, at the close of the second performance, M. Godard, accompanied by four females in allegorical costumes—representing France, England, Germany, and Turkey—ascended in a balloon forty-two metres in diameter; and, immediately after, a flotilla of 300 small balloons was launched into thin air, each bearing the name of a vessel belonging to the three Allied fleets; and this exhibition concluded the day feature of the Fête.

The illuminations in the evening were upon the most magnificent scale. All up the Champs Elysées to the Rond Point was erected at each side a long extending range of arcades, clustered over with many-coloured lamps. To relieve the monotony that might be produced by so long a line remaining uninterupted—for these arcades were not less than three hundred and fifty-four in number—lofty porticoes, placed at equal distances at each side, relieved the eye, and added to the general effect. The fountain at the Rond Point had undergone a complete metamorphosis, its gushing waters being silenced, and over its marble crete an immense celestial sphere, studded with golden stars, was erected, bearing a huge eagle on its summit, which, being covered over with variegated lamps, gave one blaze of light.

All down the Champs Elysées immense lustres were suspended by ropes of verdure along the centre alley from lofty poles placed at equal distances; in the side alleys, on the right and left, similar lustres were to be seen; and from every arcade at each side hung a chandelier of one hundred lights.

In the garden of the Tuilleries, as if to form a marked contrast with the varied colouring of the ornamentation outside, the principal characteristic of the arrangement was a certain chaste simplicity. All along the principal walks long lines of globes of glass, rivaling the snow in whiteness, were suspended from gilded poles, and in the distance gave one the idea of strings of priceless pearls. Over the central fountain an orchestra had been raised, of blue, white, and gold; the water bathing every side but that at which the performers passed along a narrow passage to gain their seats. Opposite the Exhibition Palace was erected a circular construction, in which a military band would perform in the afternoon, and at the nearest corners of the Rond Point two others stood, for a similar object. All the three were dressed out gaily with flowers, and produced a most happy effect. The letter “N” and the Imperial eagle placed occasionally on shields disposed in various parts of the constructions, served to show in whose honour the Fête was given.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

THE laying down of the Submarine Telegraph from Spezzia to the island of Corsica—an event of world-wide importance—has been most satisfactorily accomplished.

On the evening of the 20th ult., at ten p.m., the *Persian*, with the telegraph cable, left Genoa, in company with the Sardinian steam-ship *Constituzione*, having on board his Royal Highness the Prince of Carignan, the Ministers of War and Public Works, the Ministers of France and England, &c., and arrived off Cape Bianco, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Spezzia, at four o'clock the following morning, where she was joined by the Sardinian Royal Navy steamers *Malafano* and *Tripoli*, which had been previously dispatched from Genoa for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements. Aided by boats and crews from each of the two latter steamers, Mr. Brett and his assistants immediately commenced disembarking a part of the cable, which was to be attached to the station at a point of land called Santa Croce, on the right bank of the torrent Magra, which here divides the Tuscan and Piedmontese frontiers; but it was not until near ten a.m. that this tedious operation was completed, and telegraphic communication established between the vessel and the land. Unfortunately, the telegraphic line was not then finished further than Chiavari in the direction of Spezzia from Genoa, and therefore it has been impossible to report progress immediately. The delay was caused by broken wires of the exterior covering, which, when they caught in the machinery used in laying out the cable, got raveled up, like a thread forced into the eye of a needle which is too small for it; and at the same time it was discovered that the machinery was not sufficiently powerful to arrest the run of the cable the moment these defects were discovered, particularly in deep water, where the atmospheric pressure took so much more effect; than seems to have been calculated for. It was about four p.m. on the 22nd that the most serious of these accidents occurred, when the injured part of the cable had passed some distance over the stern before it could be stopped. It was, therefore, necessary to haul in so much of the cable as would allow of the repair of the injury; and the difficulty of the operation may be appreciated from the fact of that being in 260 fathoms, and the weight of the cable is estimated at about 20 lb. and some ounces per fathom; there was, consequently, more than two tons of it hanging over the taffrail in dead weight. The distance from point to point, by actual measurement, is 65½ nautical miles—75 miles English; and the quantity of cable paid out has been 93 English miles, the extra quantity being easily accounted for by unsteady steering, currents, and stoppages. The time passed was 10½ hours from leaving Santa Croce, of which much less than half were occupied in laying down, the remainder having been taken up in repairs to the cable and alterations of the machinery.

On Friday, the 21st, after Prince Carignan and his suite, &c., had visited the *Persian*, she commenced steaming, at ten a.m., accompanied by the Sardinian *Malafano* (Captain Boyl) and *Tripoli* (Captain Troviano), who



THE FETE AT PARIS—REPRESENTATION OF THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—FLOTILLA OF BALLOONS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

Marchese Ricci, Adjutant-General of the Sardinian Navy, who himself took a passage in the *Persian*. On the first day, the *Persian* was not under steam more than five hours, and anchored for the night at ten p.m.; the next (the 22nd), only five hours and a half; and brought to for repairs and alterations at four p.m., when about twenty-three miles from the point of starting, and in 250 fathoms of water, where she rode safely moored by no other holding than the injured telegraph cable until 8.30 a.m. on the 24th. On the 24th, twelve hours were employed in laying down; and again at night the vessel remained moored by the cable, when she must have been in very deep water, as the men-of-war found soundings in the immediate neighbourhood of 345 and 347 fathoms, with a yellow muddy bottom, resembling the deposit carried down by the Arno. On the 25th, she was once more under way at 4.30 a.m., and continued the work of paying out, with frequent short interruptions for repairs, until 6.30 p.m., making altogether thirty-six hours so employed. During the whole passage, the weather has been most propitious. The greatest benefit gained here has been the certainty of its being practicable to lay down a cable in such depths—a fact which has met with great

doubts until now; indeed, Mr. Brett was on this occasion recommended by very competent persons to carry his cable under the island of Gorgona, rather than in the direct line, as the water is more shallow there, and his advisers had serious misgivings of his success in a deep sea; but as he felt that if he failed here he should have little hope of success in his further undertaking between Sardinia and Africa, where Admiral Smyth, in his work on the Mediterranean, gives 500 fathoms, without finding bottom, he boldly decided on the risk, and has certainly most gallantly won.

The Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, of which the first submarine portion has thus happily been laid down, was originated by Mr. Brett in the beginning of 1853, for the purpose of joining Africa with Europe, with the intention of pushing eastward thence, either by land, or via Malta, so as to unite ultimately with the telegraphic system now being established in our Indian possessions. The advantages of forthwith connecting Malta with the Continent and England, by means of telegraph, are too evident to require attention being called to it; such communication, if taken from Cape Bon or Malta, would afford

facilities for instantly transmitting orders to Sardinia and Tunis for supplies, and thereby obviate the recurrence of such mismanagement as the garrison being run short of provisions, from want of consideration on the part of the King of Naples or the Commissariat. The present company was formed by Mr. Brett, in 30,000 shares of £10 each; and he obtained a concession from the French and Sardinian Governments for the purpose of laying a telegraph from Spezzia to Bona, via Corsica and Sardinia, for which the Sardinian Government guarantees 5 per cent for for fifty years on 3,000,000 f., and the French Government 4 per cent on 4,500,000 f.; but, to induce the shareholders to come forward, Mr. Brett undertook the entire work at his own risk and peril on the above terms.

The great work was consummated by a gun being fired on board the *Persian* by an electric spark passing twice to Santa Croce and back, through the whole length of the cable on board and in the water—that is to say, along 440 miles of wire, awakening the echoes of the Corsican hills with the tidings of their now being joined to the mainland by ties which it may be hoped will be found productive of the happiest results to all parties.



LAYING DOWN THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AT SPEZZIA.



DESTRUCTION OF SULINEH, AT THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

DESTRUCTION OF SULINEH.

(From a Correspondent.)

I ENCLOSE a Sketch, which may be considered a pictorial contradiction to the reported depths on the bar of the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, reported at only five feet, and seven feet, or, at the extreme, nine feet water; whereas there are 11 feet, as proved by H.M.S. *Spitfire* crossing the bar, drawing 10½ feet, on the 17th ult.

The *Spitfire* left Varna on the evening of the 13th ult., towing a brig, having on board some Turks, horses, &c., to accompany an exploring expedition, by Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, Colonel Dessant and his Aide-de-Camp, and the Commander of the *Spitfire*, Captain Spratt, F.R.S. On arriving at Baltschik, the *Sidon* (Captain Goldsmith) took both vessels in tow, and reached the dreary miserable village of Kustendjeh next morning. Horses, baggage, &c., were landed; and on the following day the party started to examine the Dobrudja, having as a guard (in a country infested with Cossacks) twelve Turks, four artillerymen, and two marines from the *Spitfire*, all mounted on horses. Meanwhile, the *Spitfire* was sent on to the blockading squadron off the Danube, and arrived there with despatches from the Admiral on Sunday at noon. The despatches contained orders for the entire destruction of

the small town on the right bank of the Sulineh branch. Part of the place had already been destroyed by the boats of the *Vesuvius* and *Firebrand*, headed by the intrepid, brave Captain Parker.

The high rushes and stockades on the banks afforded safe protection to ambushing Cossacks, and were fatally destructive to boats pulling against a rapid stream. As such a resistance was likely to be shown again, and the enemy could shelter himself behind houses, &c., Captain Powell, of the *Vesuvius*, determined on sending the *Spitfire* into the Danube, and was zealously seconded by Lieutenant Johnstone (then in charge of the *Spitfire*), and found practicable by the hurried survey and buoying of the bar.

The steamer took all the boats in tow at 12.30, picked up her surveying-boats, and carried a depth of eleven feet over the bar—her draught being ten and a half feet. She anchored in the river abreast of the town, having, when entering, fired shot and shell to apprise the Cossacks of her approach, and to give protection to the boats. However, the enemy was not to be seen; they evidently evacuated the place on perceiving the steamer coming in. Captain Powell landed with a division of small-arm men, and Commander Popplewell took charge of the boats; and the whole place was soon enveloped in dense smoke and flames—the lighthouse and church being carefully preserved. At half-

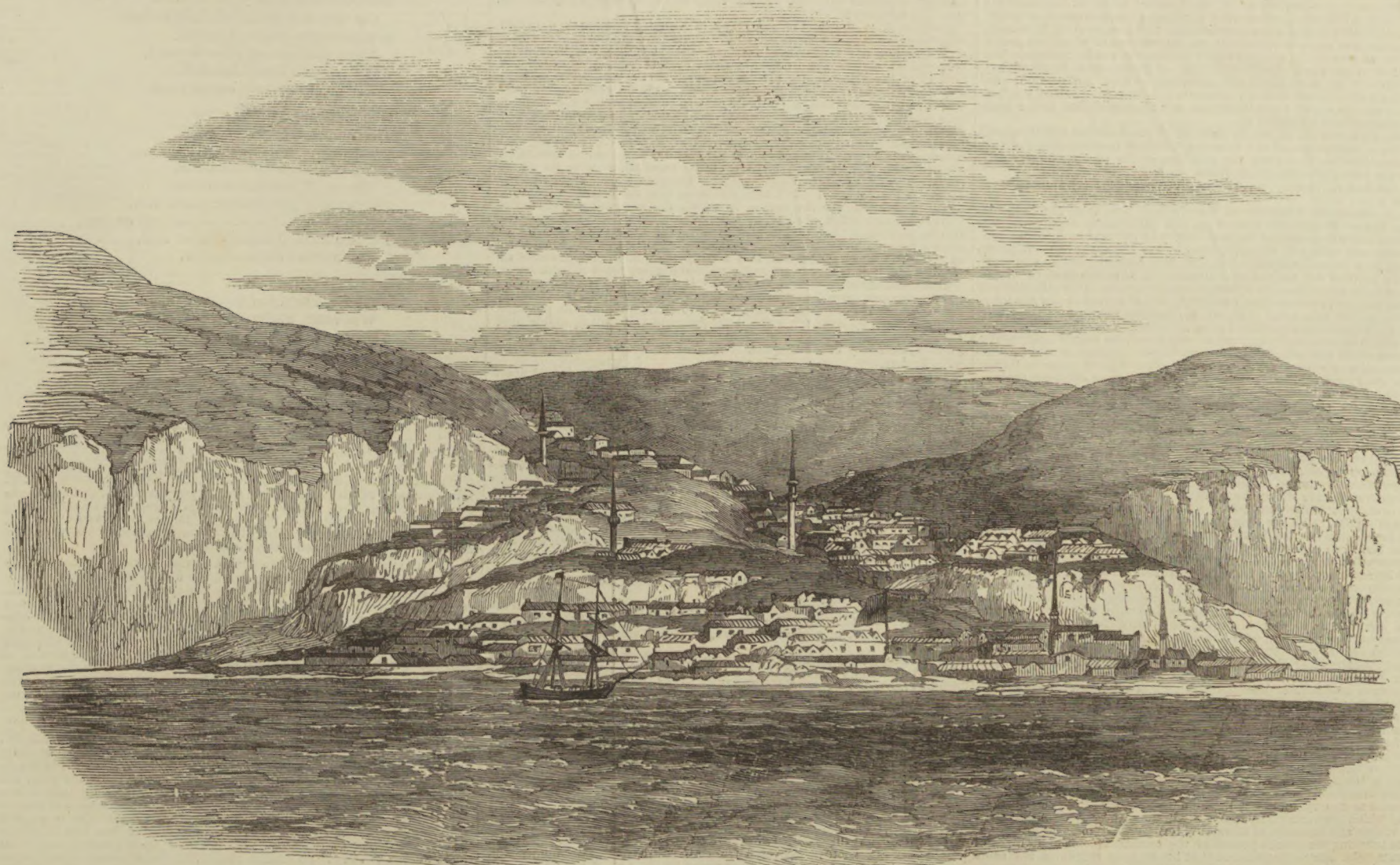
past four the *Spitfire*, accompanied by all the boats, steamed out of the river Danube, leaving behind her surveying-galleys, under Lieutenant Maunsell and Mr. Wilkinson, to make a further examination of the Bar. By sunset, all had returned, and the town of Sulineh was completely destroyed by fire.

BALTSCHIK.

BALTSCHIK, on the coast of Bulgaria, has of late been a point of considerable interest, from its being the anchorage of the English fleet in the Black Sea.

The accompanying View, showing the town in a valley between the cliffs, is from a Sketch taken by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of H.M.S. *Retribution*.

The *Patrie* says:—Lord George Paulet, one of the superior officers of the English fleet, gave a splendid fête on board his ship on July 28. A sumptuous banquet, to which a number of French officers sat down, was followed by a dramatic entertainment, consisting of a comedy of Sheridan's, and "A Visit to Bedlam." This magnificent fête will leave souvenirs of the most unfeigned cordiality among the Anglo-French staff. The following extract is from the memoranda of a gentleman who



BALTSCHIK, ON THE COAST OF BULGARIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY LEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, R.N.

accompanied the reconnoitring squadron, which left Baltchik on the 22nd ult.:-

"22nd. Fleet in tow of steamers; in the evening cast off, the breeze freshening.

"Sunday, 23rd. Blowing fresh, but foul.

"24th. Ditto.

"25th. Taken in tow by steamers, and came directly in sight of Sebastopol; all lights forbidden, not even the steamers allowed to show their lights.

"Terrible, Fury, Descartes, and Highflyer went in with Sir George Browne and staff, and others, to view the works of the town. Signal made to load guns and douse bulkheads.

"26th. Close into Sebastopol, which is very like what appears in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and does certainly appear to be rather formidable. However, if we attack, we must take it. The Russian ships are admirably placed across the harbour; the forts are, however, so constructed that after the first round they would be so suffocated with smoke as to be unable to do anything.

"When the steamers stood in this morning, some vessels inside got up steam to come out and attack them, but on perceiving the fleet three signal-guns fired from the height stopped them. It would certainly please us very much to take the place.

"27th. General quarters, and reloaded guns.

"28th and 29th. Returning.

"30th. Rather rough; anchored at Baltchik.

"It is reported that a very good place for landing is found near Sebastopol, and preparations will immediately be made for attacking it with 100,000 soldiers."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNT NESSELRODE AND M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th inst. publishes the despatches by MM. de Nesselrode and Drouyn de Lhuys, which we subjoin. The first is the Russian answer to the Austrian request that the Czar would recall his troops from the Principalities. The second is the examination of that answer by the French Foreign Secretary. The chief interest of the correspondence lies in the latter part of this—the second document—as M. Drouyn de Lhuys sets forth the views of the two Allied Governments respecting the much-talked-of guarantees.

In introducing these despatches, the *Moniteur* says:—"We lay before our readers the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the demand of the evacuation of the Principalities, which was made by Austria and supported by Prussia. Count Nesselrode's despatch, transmitted officially by the Court of Vienna to the Government of his Imperial Majesty, has elicited a reply, which we also publish, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The communication of these pieces had preceded and prepared the way for the exchange of notes effected at Vienna on the 8th instant."

After the arguments which Russia has employed to repulse the demands of the great German Powers, the tenor of the proclamations which have been issued in the Principalities, the multiplied checks which its troops have suffered in their retreat, and the concentration of the forces commanded by General Hess in Transylvania and Bukowina, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg cannot honourably represent the evacuation of the Principalities as a diplomatic concession to Austria.

COUNT NESSELRODE TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, ENVOY FROM RUSSIA AT VIENNA.

St. Petersburg, June 17—29, 1854.

Prince,—Count Esterhazy has communicated to me the despatch in which his Cabinet invites us to put a stop to the actual crisis, by ceasing to extend our trans-Danubian operations, and by evacuating the Principalities at the earliest period possible.

Count Buol, pleading as the reason for this desire the Austrian and German interests, which would be compromised by the prolongation and extension of the struggle on the Danube, goes upon the assumption that our occupation of the Principalities has been the principal cause of the war. We must request him to make some qualifications to this assertion.

The occupation of the Principalities did not prevent negotiations from being commenced and carried on. It did not provoke the abandonment of the Vienna Note, the rejection of the propositions made at Olmutz, with the concurrence and approbation of Austria, any more than it prevented the complete alteration of all the anterior bases of negotiation; and, although all the endeavours after conciliation have since then failed, the Austrian Cabinet cannot be ignorant that this has resulted from incidents and motives more complicated, on the subject of which we prefer being silent at present, in order to avoid unpleasant recriminations. We have replied by our silence to the summons of France and England, because it came in an insulting shape, preceded by open provocation, and was destitute of all conditions of reciprocity. If war has resulted, it is but just to impute the cause less to the nature of our answer than to the tone and the terms which provoked it.

However this may be, in the opinion of the Austrian Government, the prolonged occupation of the Principalities has been the cause of the war, it should follow that upon the cessation of the occupation war will cease by the very fact, seeing that hostilities will be suspended.

Is the Cabinet of Vienna prepared to give us satisfactory assurance on this point?

It cannot escape the attention of the Cabinet that from the moment when the Porte declared war against us, and particularly since, the circle of the war, being transported beyond Turkey to our seas and shores, has been immensely enlarged, the occupation of the Principalities, whatever may have been its original character, has now become nothing else than a military position for us, the maintenance or abandonment of which must be wholly subordinate to strategic considerations. It is self-evident, therefore, that before depriving ourselves, out of regard to the situation of Austria, of the sole point from which, pushing forward on the offensive, we have some chances left of re-establishing in our favour the equilibrium which is universally against us; else where, we should know what securities Austria can offer us. For if hostilities continue, if the Powers freed from all apprehension in Turkey are left at liberty either to follow us up on the evacuated territory, or to carry all their disposable forces elsewhere for the future, to invade our European or Asiatic shores, in order to impose upon us unacceptable conditions—it is evident that Austria will have asked us to weaken ourselves morally and physically by a sacrifice for which no equivalent is offered.

To demand of Russia to give herself entirely up to the mercy of her enemies, when they do not pretend to conceal their intention to destroy or diminish her power, to expose her to all the attacks which it suits their convenience to make, reducing her everywhere to the defensive, to take away from her, in short, every means of procuring a peace without ruinous or dishonourable conditions, would be an act so contrary to all the laws of equity, to all the principles of military honour, that we cannot but believe that such a thought could never enter into the mind of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph.

In communicating to us the protocol of the 9th of April, the Court of Vienna lays stress on the positive engagement which it has made with the Western Powers, to bring about by all its means the final evacuation of the Principalities; but in making this engagement Austria could not give up the privilege of choosing the means best calculated for the fulfilment of her obligations, and this would be to place Russia in a condition to proceed to the evacuation with honour and security. The obligation even which she has contracted, gives her, on the contrary, the right of insisting that the other Powers shall not hinder the success of her efforts by their demands. The same thing holds with respect to the Austrian and German commercial interests, which have been pleaded against the extension of our military enterprises. They authorise the Cabinet of Vienna to make use to the two Powers of the same reasons as those which she urges against us; for if the interests of Austria and all Germany suffer for the moment by our operations on the Danube, *a fortiori* they will suffer, and still more heavily, like those of all neutral states, by the condition of things brought on by the maritime operations of France and England in the Euxine, the North Sea, and the Baltic.

Let the Austrian Government, then, after weighing these considerations, come to an explanation with us on the subject of the guarantees of security which they can give us; and the Emperor may then, in deference to the wishes and interests of Germany, feel disposed to enter into negotiations touching the precise period of the evacuation. The Cabinet of Vienna has assured beforehand that his Majesty shares in the same degree as itself the desire of putting, as soon as possible, an end to the crisis which hangs over all European affairs at the present moment. Our august master still wishes, as he always has wished, for peace. He does not wish, we have repeated, and we repeat again, either to prolong indefinitely the occupation of the Principalities, or to establish himself there

permanently, or to incorporate them into his states—still less to overthrow the Ottoman Empire. With respect to this he has no difficulty in subscribing to the three principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th of April.

(1.) *Integrity of Turkey.*—This point is only in accordance with all that has been enunciated by us up to the present time; and the principle will not be threatened by us as long as it is respected by those who are now occupying the waters and territories of the Sultan.

(2.) *Evacuation of the Principalities.*—We are ready to begin with this on receiving fitting guarantees.

(3.) *Consolidation of the Rights of Christians in Turkey.*—Setting out from the idea that the civil rights to be obtained for all the Christian subjects of the Porte are inseparable from religious rights—as is stipulated by the Protocol—and would, in fact, become valueless to our co-religionists, if in acquiring new rights they should lose the old, we have already declared that, if this were the case, the demands made by the Emperor on the Porte would be fulfilled, the cause of the dispute done away with, and his Majesty would be ready to give his concurrence to a European guarantee for these privileges. Such being the disposition of the Emperor on the principal points indicated in the protocol, it appears to us, Prince, that it would not be difficult to accomplish a peace on this triple basis; or, at least, prepare negotiations for it by means of an armistice.

Your Excellency will be so kind as to express a hope of this kind to the Austrian Cabinet in communicating these despatches.

NESSELRODE.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO M. LE BARON BOURQUENAY, MINISTER OF THE (FRENCH) EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

Paris, July 22.

Monsieur le Baron,—I have received the despatches which you did me the honour to write as far as to No. 121, and your telegraphic despatch of yesterday has also reached me.

Interesting as must be to the Government of his Imperial Majesty the double communication which you announce, I have not had to wait for it in order to appreciate the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, with complete knowledge of the subject. I have already had that document in my possession several days; it having been, as you are aware, remitted by M. Issakof to all the Governments which were represented in the conferences held at Bamberg; and the Emperor had time to examine it, and give me his orders concerning it before he left Paris for Biarritz.

I shall at the outset make but a few words of observation to the despatch of Count Nesselrode. Russia persists in casting on the Western Powers the responsibility of a crisis which she alone has provoked; she takes hold of the form of their summons, and sees the determining cause of the war in an act which her own conduct had rendered necessary. This is forgetting too early the series of long and toilsome negotiations which filled last year; it is to take too little account of the multiplied warnings which France and England gave, under all forms, to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; it is, finally, an unwillingness to admit that, from the day that the Russian forces crossed the Pruth, peace was so far compromised, that the most loyal and patient efforts could not save it. This being so, M. le Baron, I will confine myself to recalling that the despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy, that very despatch to which Count Nesselrode has just responded, re-establishes, as it could not fail to do, the truth respecting the parts which have been played; and that the conference of Vienna, in the protocol of April 9, has solemnly recognised the fact that the summons addressed to Russia, by France and England, was founded on right. Europe then has pronounced its judgment by its most accredited organs, and for us that is enough.

Now I come to the political part of the Russian communication. That which first strikes me is this, that, even looking at the endeavour lately made by Austria and supported by Prussia, simply as a part of German policy, these two Powers will not be able to declare themselves satisfied with what they have gained. The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy threw out the following two points into prominence:—

First, the necessity of evacuating the Danubian Principalities within a short period; and,

Second, the impossibility of subordinating that evacuation, which was requested in the name of interests essentially Germanic, to conditions independent of the will of Austria.

But no limit has been fixed (in reply to that demand) to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the conclusion of an armistice is put forward as the condition *sine qua non* of the retreat of the invading army beyond the Pruth. The prejudice which, by the evidence of Austria and Prussia, Russia brings to the Germanic Confederation, by not returning into its territorial limits, consequently subsists in all its entirety, and is aggravated not only by its duration, but by the fact that the just complaints to which it gives rise remain unredressed.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, it is true, adheres, it says, to the principles laid down in the protocol of April 9; but the presence of Russian troops on the Ottoman soil destroys the greater part of the value of this declaration, to which I shall presently advert more particularly. The evacuation of the Principalities is, in fact, the first condition of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the fact of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation of European right. The crisis which now troubles the world—I repeat this the more because it is attempted to contest it—dates its commencement from the passage of the Pruth; and Russia cannot now make that first and precedent reparation of an act which general opinion has condemned, subordinate to the needs of a situation in which she has placed herself by her own act. I cannot understand what Count Nesselrode means to imply when he announces that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire "will not be menaced by Russia as soon as it shall be respected by the Powers which now occupy the territory and the waters of the Sultan." What parity is there between the invader and the protector? In what respect has the presence of the Allied troops, asked for by the Sultan, authorised by a diplomatic act, and the effects of which are to terminate by a common agreement, any analogy whatever with the violent entry of the Russian army on the Ottoman territory?

Further, M. le Baron, the paragraph of Count Nesselrode's despatch where he speaks of the situation of the Christian subjects of the Porte, signifies—or I am very much deceived—that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg places among the number of those ancient privileges which the Greeks of the Eastern rite are to preserve, all the consequences, both civil and religious, of the protectorate which it claims over them; and, even admitting that this protectorate were to be diluted into a European guarantee, I am at a loss to understand how the independence and sovereignty of the Sublime Porte could co-exist with such a system. The Government of his Imperial Majesty assuredly does not mean to say that Europe can show itself indifferent to the fate of the rayas; it thinks, on the contrary, that it ought to cover those populations with its active solicitude, and agree to encourage the benevolent dispositions of the Sultan in their favour; but it firmly believes that the reforms capable of being introduced into the *regime* to which the various communities of Turkey are submitted must, to be efficacious, proceed from the Ottoman Government, and that if any foreign action at all be compatible with their introduction, it is an amicable action, manifested by a concurrence of good and sincere counsels, and not by an interference founded on treaties which no state can subscribe without abdicating its independence.

This examination of the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not be complete were I not to remark that Count Nesselrode is extremely careful to avoid making the least allusion to that one of all the passages of the protocol of April 9th which best deserved to fix his attention, and the only one, in our opinion, which had a capital importance, since it implies the necessity of a European revision of the old relations of Russia with Turkey.

France and England cannot, then, consent to a suspension of arms upon the vague assurances given by Count Nesselrode touching the pacific dispositions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The sacrifices which the Allied Powers have made are so great, the end which they pursue so important, that they cannot stop in their path before acquiring the certitude that they will not have to recommence the war. The particular conditions which they would lay down as the basis of a peace depend too much upon eventualities for me to indicate them here, and on this point they reserve the expression of their opinion.

At the same time, M. le Baron, the Government of his Imperial Majesty is very willing already to make known some of the guarantees which appear to it indispensable, in order to re-assure Europe against the return of a new and early perturbation. These guarantees result from the very situation which has proved a source of danger through their absence. Thus Russia has profited by the exclusive right of surveillance which treaties conferred on her over the relations subsisting between Moldavia and Wallachia, and the suzerain power to enter these territories as if they were her own territory.

Her privileged position in the Black Sea has permitted her to found establishments in that sea, and to develop a system of naval forces which, through the want of counterpoise, are a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire.

The uncontrolled possession of the mouths of the Danube by Russia has created moral and material obstacles to the navigation of that great river which affect the commerce of all nations.

Finally, the articles of the treaty of Rustchuk Kainardji relative to the religious protectorate have become, through their abusive interpretation, the original cause of the war in which Turkey is now engaged.

On all these points new rules must be established, and important modifications applied to the *status quo ante bellum*. I believe we may say that the common interest of Europe requires—

First—That the protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, shall cease, and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these dependent provinces of their empire shall, in virtue of an arrangement with the Sublime Porte, be placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers.

Second—That the navigation of the Danube, as far as its outlet into the Black Sea, shall be delivered from all restriction, and submitted to the operation of the principles consecrated by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

Third—That the Treaty of July 13, 1841*, shall be revised in concert by

* Excluding European ships of war from the Dardanelles except in time of war.

the high contracting Powers in the interest of the European equilibrium, and in the sense of a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea.

Fourth—That no power shall claim the right to exercise any official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong, but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia shall lend their mutual co-operation, in order to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman Government the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the various Christian communities, and turn the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan to the account of their various co-religionists, so that there shall not result therefrom any infringement of the dignity and independence of his crown.

Should the conference re-assemble, I hope it may be able to recognise that none of the ideas which I have just expressed deviate from the protocol of April 9, and even that it was difficult to include within more moderate limits the research which France, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia formally engaged at that date to make on the subject of the most proper means of consolidating the Turkish empire, and bringing it into the general equilibrium of Europe. The recent communications of Baron Hubner authorise me already to say that the opinion of Count Buol will coincide with mine, and that he regards, as I do, the guarantees which Europe has a right to demand of Russia in order not to be exposed to the renewal of the same complications.

Such, M. le Baron, is the reply which the Emperor has ordered me to make to the contents of the despatch of Count Nesselrode. You will be good enough to give a copy of it to Count Buol, and ask him, if there is an opportunity, to convolve the conference to hear it read.

To sum up, the document which emanates from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg does not in anywise change the respective situations; and, in the opinion of the Government of his Imperial Majesty, it will serve only to define them with much greater distinctness. Since Russia has yet to make known her intentions in a practical and positive manner, France and England persist in their attitude of belligerent Powers; and since the Principalities are not yet evacuated, Prussia and Austria will doubtless judge that the obligations which result from the treaty of April 20, and which are fortified in so far as Austria is concerned by her special treaty with the Porte, subsist in all their integrity, and that the time for their fulfilment has arrived.

Receive, &c. (Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

ANGLIA REDIVIVA.

I.

THEY told me that her day was fled,
And cold the blood that nerved her sires;
The hand that freed the stranger's bread
Was slack to shield her household fires.
They asked me, scorning, where was now
The ploughman's share, the victor's steel,
And dared me list with cloudless brow
The poor man curse the shade of Peel.

II.

THEY told me lanes were railroads now,
And harvest spurned the reaper's tears,
That old high names must lowly bow
To northern looms and mushroom peers.
They said, though science ruled the day,
And labour lent what art requires,
That land should mourn who cast away,
For cotton kings her ached squires.

III.

I heard them, and I turned away:
My country, are thy lovers these?
Fit seasons of a bygone day,
They cannot read thy destinies.
So even on Arabia's wild,
The lying haze behind him spread,
Seems lovelier to the desert child,
Than sands which bear his after tread.

IV.

Though elfin carols sound not now
O'er hills, the haunts of outlawed men,
Spring daisies grace the mountain's brow,
And Autumn wheat the fairies' glen.
Our harvest joys no arts can spoil,
Our harvest-hopes they are not dead;
Nor arts that light the reaper's toil,
Are careless of his daily bread.

V.

Nor deem our nation's hopes are flown,
Though rule the sons of later day,
But trust these latter years may own
Our God-made kings were such as they.
A mighty spirit guides them still,
A soul that bartered place for truth,
And stamps the bigot's age of ill—
The age of England's second youth.

VI.

The hero bands go proudly forth,
The empire squadrons plough the sea,
And nobly join in east and north,
The war of Rus and Osmanlee.
Hearts hostile once breathe mutual vow,
Hands clenched in hate are clenched no more,
For England's arms are France's now,
And Nelson's flag the tricolor.

VII.

Then here's to him of happier vein,
Who reads, who hopes, who joys with me—
Thou soul that ask'st a nobler strain,
A hearty health to thee and thee!
One hope is ours, though nations bleed;
One prayer, though despots' soul destroy—
A fervent hope for Europe's need,
A ceaseless prayer for England's joy.

A. M. MORGAN.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—Commercial transactions in Southern Russia are completely paralysed, in consequence of the great scarcity of money. The accounts from the theatre of war are beginning to circulate in the country, thanks to Israelite hawkers, who realise large sums of money by the importation, on an extensive scale, of foreign journals and correspondence.

A RUSSIAN COLONEL REFUSED ADMISSION TO AUSTRIA.—The Russian Colonel Kowalewski arrived on the 6th by the train of Warsaw at the frontier station of Szezakowa, on his way to Vienna, but was refused by the police permission to enter the Austrian States. He at once sent a telegraphic despatch to Vienna, asking for authorisation to continue his journey; but the reply was, to all appearance, not satisfactory to the police, as they persisted in their refusal. The Colonel was then obliged to return to Malzki. He there hired horses, and proceeded to Wegizie, but he was there also refused permission to pass the frontier. He then stated his case to the military commandant of that place, who gave him permission to pass, yet, in spite of that permission, the local authorities declared that, in virtue of superior orders, they were obliged to refuse his passage. He then returned to Warsaw.

EFFECTS OF CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.—It appears that the total number of deaths in the cholera year (1849) for all England and Wales, was 440,839; but in 1850 the number of deaths fell to 368,995; being not only 71,844 less than in the cholera year, but even less than the number of deaths of the year preceding that of the cholera by as many as 30,838. . . . If we take the deaths of the two years together which preceded the cholera, and strike the mean, and treat the year of the cholera and the compensating year that follow in the same manner, we shall find that the four years present nearly the same average. . . . So that, in reality, it is found, when the aggregate of the four years is taken, either for the whole of England, or for the metropolises only, that no greater number of people died in those years, because of the cholera intervening, than if the cholera had not visited us.—Dr. Granville.

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